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Glass Officials Convicted; Quisling Yields on Church; Sugar Ceiling at 6½ Cents

The World's Day—August 25, 1942

National: Glass Firms Guilty in Trust Action

Nine leading glass container concerns and 61 individuals were convicted in Toledo, Ohio, of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The South Carolina Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator announced that the plantation pipe line which passes through the western part of South Carolina would be extended from its northern terminus at Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond, Va.

In Detroit, Sir Walter Turner Monckton, noted member of the English Bar, told the American and Canadian Bar Associations in joint session that the task of carrying "the eternal torch of liberty and justice" had been committed to those who uphold the democratic Anglo-Saxon law. [Details: Page 3.]

New York Republicans unanimously nominated Thomas W. Wallace, Schenectady District Attorney, for Lieutenant Governor running mate of Thomas E. Dewey.

Europe: Quisling Tries to Ease Church Revolt

Conciliatory speech by Vidkun Quisling indicated Nazis may have abandoned efforts to suppress opposition clergy in Norway in interests of military expediency.

W. Averell Harriman, President's representative at the recent historic Churchill-Stalin talks in Moscow last week, announced in London that he was returning shortly to Washington to report to the President. He said the United States was a full partner with Britain and Russia in any decisions which were made at the conference.

Nazis executed six men in Belgium—four Frenchmen, a Pole and a Belgian—on charges of having killed a German soldier, Belgian sources in London reported.

The 2,500-ton French destroyer, Audacieux, which was seriously crippled in the Dakar naval battle in 1940, steamed into Bizerte, French naval base in Tunisia, under its own power, it was reported from Vichy.

A French freighter, the 7,202-ton Conde, reached Marseille after sailing from Tamatave, Vichy-controled port in Madagascar, in alleged defiance of a British order not to leave the dock, Vichy newspapers reported.

Collection of winter clothing for Hungarian troops fighting in Russia, was started throughout Hungary, it was reported from Budapest.

A projected tour of England by nine Swiss newspapermen was reported blocked when Germans canceled French visas which had been issued to them.

Japan's Minister to Spain, Yakichiro Suma, has arrived in Tangier to begin a tour of Spanish and French Morocco, it was reported in Berlin.

New England: Sugar Ceiling Set at 6½ Cents

A new alternative maximum price of 6½ cents a pound for refined sugar sold at retail in 10 North Atlantic seaboard States was established by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Massachusetts had its first "black market" case in connection with gasoline rationing, with three dealers involved. [Page 5.]

Boston's proposed "teen-age curfew" still hung fire, with indications that the plan may be quietly shelved. [Page 2.]

Washington: New Zealand Premier on Way

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand arrived on the Pacific Coast en route to Washington. United Nations grand strategy in the Southwest Pacific was seen as an obvious subject for discussion with President Roosevelt.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador just back from England, was scheduled to see the President today.

Five million women will be added to the roster of war workers by the end of next year, according to Miss Thelma McKelvey of the War Manpower Commission. [Report on women in war industries: Page 14.]

A victory for women workers and for advocates of fair wage policies has been achieved in the panel recommendation to the National War Labor Board in the General Motors case requiring the same wage rate for women as men doing the same work, states Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

First payments to dependents of enlisted men went out from the Navy in checks totaling $17,435.80, sent to beneficiaries in 35 states.

In the Senate, controversial amendments to the bill permitting servicemen to vote by mail, and the lack of a quorum, bogged the measure down for the third time.

A September quota of 35,500 new passenger automobiles for rationing was announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Labor Unions asked for a greater voice in the war production program. High ranking leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, opening a two-day closed meeting with the War Production Board, said they should have "a place at the top in the formation of policies."

The War Production Board sharpened its control over the use of crude, reclaimed and scrap rubber and latex in civilian products, effective Sept. 1 and set up machinery to restrict the use of rubber in products made on military orders.

Americas: Brazil Gets Nonbelligerent Rights

Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay joined other American Nations in granting nonbelligerent rights to warring Brazil. Seventeen Axis ships and three banks were confiscated by Brazil as war measures. [Details: Page 9.]

Mexico's General Staff announced that 10 new light bombers had arrived from the United States to be added to the Mexican Air Force and that "others" may be expected this week.

The Japanese Cabinet devoted its session to "the political situation, especially considering Brazil's declaration of war" against Germany and Italy, according to Berlin. Nearly a quarter million Japanese have settled in the big South American republic.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Plants Salvage 128,742,427 Lbs. Of Usable Scrap

New England manufacturing plants salvaged more than 128,000,000 pounds of scrap metal, rubber, and miscellaneous materials used in the production of guns, planes, tanks, ships, and other equipment for the nation's fighting forces during the past month, according to a statement made today by Samuel F. Doane, Chief of the Regional Industrial Salvage Section, Conservation Division, War Production Board.

This included 88,696,902 pounds of iron and steel; 8,988,789 pounds of copper, brass, aluminum, and other nonferrous metals; 880,665 pounds of scrap rubber; and 30,256,071 pounds of waste paper and miscellaneous materials, making a grand total of 128,742,427 pounds.

Quincy Wages Hit New Peak For All Time

Up 11 P. C. in July to reach $66.24 average for all—State rise since Jan. 1, '41 is 41.4 P. C.

Earnings of workers in manufacturing jumped nearly $7 a week or 11 per cent during the past one month in Quincy, Mass.

The average pay check of every industrial worker in the city hit the record peak of $66.24 per week.

Shipbuilding brought this rise. The highest industrial wages are being paid in shipbuilding, and Quincy is the home of the biggest shipyard in New England.

Meanwhile, in Massachusetts as a whole, the war boom carried the average earnings of industry up 3.1 per cent from June to July. The weekly income of 483,595 workers stepped up to $36.18.

Up 41.4 P. C. Since Jan. 1, 1941

This is an increase of 41.4 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, when war production began to expand.

At that date, 19 months ago, the average worker was drawing only $25.58 a week. The war program has given him $11.60 a week more, as of last month.

These figures came from the Division of Labor Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The rise in earnings in manufacturing has far outrun the advance in the cost of living.

While earnings were climbing 41.4 per cent from Jan. 1 of 1941 to July of 1942, the cost of living went up 15.3 per cent.

The figure for the cost of living was given today by the Division of Necessaries of Life, which is also a part of the Department of Labor and Industries.

The lift in Quincy's average pay is credited chiefly to the national wage increase in the shipbuilding industry, which then came into effect.

Quincy Led the State

Thanks to the July advance, Quincy's average last month ran $13.99 above that of the next highest city in the State, Beverly, where the United Shoe Machinery Corporation is located. The Beverly average stood in July at $52.25. Boston had $35.29, Lynn $45.28, Worcester $43.95 and Springfield $45.28.

The Quincy figure was compiled from 34 establishments with a total of 23,230 workers, but of course was dominated by the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The shipyard is reported to be building 12 ships at once.

Last June the Quincy earnings averaged $59.27, or $6.97 less than in July.

Third on War Work

One third of the manufacturing plants reporting to the State in July were engaged wholly or in part on war production. Workers employed entirely on war jobs numbered 48.3 per cent.

The State's figures incidentally cover 2,035 concerns, which include practically all the sizable ones and account for three quarters of all the workers in manufacturing.

Naval Battle Raging Off Solomons; Nazi Spearhead Captures Port on Azov; How Fare Americans Left in Shanghai?

Associated Press

Bomber Chiefs Discuss Strategy

Air Vice-Marshal E. T. Harris, left, Chief of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command, confers with Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, center, Commander of United States Air Forces in Europe, and Brig. Gen. Ira Eaker, right, commander of the United States Bomber Command in Europe, somewhere in Great Britain.

Japanese attack puts American forces in Southwest Pacific to crucial test.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—American initiative in the Southwest Pacific faced a supreme test today as the Japanese hurled a combined sea and air force into an attempt to regain control of the southeastern Solomon Islands.

With first reports indicating that the great battle is going favorably to the United States, it is believed here that the Japanese must win this fight or see the initiative pass firmly into Allied hands.

While an American defeat would force the Allies back upon Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia and once more expose those spots to a Japanese invasion attempt, an enemy setback would open the way for important Allied advances against the Japanese to the north and the northeast, it is felt.

Although the Japanese attack apparently is being made in considerable strength—at least two aircraft carriers and a battleship being included—American forces are striking at the foe with a vigor which indicates that reinforcements, particularly aircraft, have reached the Solomons during the past week or so.

Counterattack Expected

It can be stated on the basis of authoritative information, however, that not only has the United States been expecting a heavy Japanese counterattack, but Washington has been hoping for one as an opportunity to strike a new blow against an enemy whose sea power was mauled badly in the Battles of Macassar Straits, Coral Sea, and Midway.

The American Naval Command was deeply disappointed when the enemy flotilla, which made a weak effort to prevent the Marines from landing in the southwest Solomons, turned tail and ran before the American forces could trap and annihilate it.

The presence of Flying Fortresses, possibly operating from airports on Guadalcanal Island, is an element of great strength for the defenders since it enables them to deliver telling blows against enemy warships and transports while the latter are still hundreds of miles from shore.

Meanwhile, enemy aircraft apparently are having a rough time of it, since the Navy communiqué announces that 21 planes, an exceptionally large number for this part of the world, were lost in what appears to have been a futile attempt to destroy American installations on Guadalcanal Island.

Attack From Northeast

Interest has been aroused by the fact that the Japanese attack is coming from the northeast. This would indicate either that the enemy expedition was assembled in the Gilbert Islands or in some of the Japanese-mandated islands to the north, or that it had been assembled at New Britain and had been forced to take the long way around, not daring to run the gantlet of American planes based on both Australia and the Solomons.

It is recognized, however, that both speed and efficiency were necessary on the enemy's part to assemble a major attacking force in such a short time, particularly when distances are so great and his forces were distributed over such a wide area.

Since the action started at least two days ago, it is apparent that the Americans were not caught by surprise, as were the Japanese by the American attack upon the Solomons, and that the United States forces have been able to get in telling blows before the enemy even got within sight of land.

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

U. S. Navy reports that Japanese battleship, cruisers, carriers have been bombed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

An important sea fight is in progress in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese are making a great effort to wrest the Solomons from the American force.

A large Japanese force, evidently accompanied by battleships, approached the southeastern Solomon Islands from the northeast and was met by the American naval forces, under Admiral Ghormley, protecting the landing parties on Tulagi and Guadalcanal.

The whole success of Allied strategy in the Pacific may turn largely on the outcome of this struggle.

So far, the Navy announces, Army and Navy bombers conveyed on carriers have successfully bombed two Japanese carriers and one battleship. A cruiser and a transport are burning fiercely, while other cruisers have been damaged. No definite mention had been made so far as to American losses.

Meanwhile, three serious possibilities are occupying the Allied leaders. Should the Germans continue their advance in Russia to the Volga, cutting off the Russians from the oil of Baku, large numbers of Nazi troops might be released for an offensive elsewhere.

Again, rumors of activity in Field Marshal Rommel's forces in Egypt raise the possibility of an attack there before the new British commander, General Alexander, has completed his plans.

In China, the fact that the Chinese are pushing ahead without difficulty in Chekiang and Kiangsi is attributed by the Chinese spokesman to the withdrawal of from 50,000 to 60,000 Japanese troops from China in readiness for an offensive, either against Russia or at some other point.

The necessity of the United Nations seizing the initiative at this critical moment is, therefore, self-evident.

The Russians are making the German advance costly, but they have not been able to block it with a heavy counterattack. Today, the Germans claim to have seized Temryuk, on the Sea of Azov, only 40 miles above Russia's vital port of Novorossisk. They also state that Alpine units have pushed their way deep into the Caucasus range, to capture the great peak of Mount Elborus and that southwest of Stalingrad they have broken through an eight-mile deep belt of bunkers. Farther east, they are only about 85 miles from the Grozny oil fields.

So far, the Russians have been able to move Baku oil by ship to Gurev on the Caspian, whence there is a 435-mile pipeline to the refineries at Orsk, east of the Urals. Should the Germans reach Stalingrad and then take Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga, they can stop all these oil supplies going to Russian armies. However, the Russians still are fighting valiantly and there is still time for the Allies to create a diversion that might hold the Germans short of Stalingrad.

In South America, Brazil has acted to confiscate Axis assets in reprisal for the sinking of Brazilian ships. Three large Axis banks have been taken as have 17 Axis ships. Uruguay has shown full sympathy with its neighbor's war effort, while Chile, Peru, Paraguay, and even Argentina have granted Brazil the unlimited use of their airports and harbors.

Solomons:

U. S.-Japanese Sea Battle Raging

The Navy's communiqué on the Solomons sea fight up to this morning said:

1. U. S. naval and air forces are engaged in a large-scale battle at sea in an attempt to repel a strong Japanese striking force which has approached the southeastern group of the Solomon Islands from the northeastward.

2. It was expected that ur occupation of the important enemy base at Tulagi would be countered by a violent attempt on the part of the enemy to re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Japanese 'Loot of Shanghai' Told; Americans Arrive in New York

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—The diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm, bearing 1,451 Americans repatriated from Japan and the Orient, the first to reach here since war was declared, reached its pier at 9 a. m., E. W. T., today.

The white-painted vessel bearing large "Diplomat" markings was the first neutral passenger ship to enter the port of New York since the German submarine blockade caused Portuguese and Spanish ships to travel farther south in July.

The passengers are to be submitted to a thorough examination by agents of the State and Justice Departments, Army and Navy intelligence services and Customs, a process which may take several days.

The pier will be closed to the public during the examinations and passengers will be able to greet their relatives only after they have cleared inspection and are permitted to leave the ship.

Investigations were begun while the 18,134-ton liner still was at sea. Agents on board took fingerprints, began their questioning and asked passengers to name five United States citizens who could vouch for their loyalty.

Some sources aboard the ship said it was feared that the drastic cleanup of Japan's "fifth column" in the United States after the start of the war may have resulted in an attempt to send a fresh corps of agents.

In Washington Attorney General Francis Biddle said precautions would be taken so that no enemy agents "whom we know to be well trained and clever" could enter the country.

First to leave the ship will be American diplomats headed by United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and his staff from Tokyo, followed by other diplomats, then American citizens and then aliens.

The passengers included 246 American diplomatic and consular officials, headed by Ambassador Grew; 33 United States newspapermen, 1,060 United States nationals, 40 Latin-American nationals and diplomats and 69 Canadian nationals.

Grew Comes Home To 'Beloved Country'

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 25

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, as he disembarked from the diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm today, declared, "We have all of us passed through difficult months and terribly difficult moments.

"To be actually standing on the soil of our beloved country again brings to us a climax of happiness too profound to describe in mere words. . . .

"I can add only this—we have come home to contribute our maximum efforts to the winning of the war. . . . We shall win through, with our national spirit and determination without any shadow of doubt to ultimate victory."

By Frederick B. Opper

Former Shanghai Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has returned to the United States aboard the Gripsholm

How are the Americans faring who are still left in Shanghai, under the Japanese?

There are some 1,300 of them—American citizens, facing a future which is dark with the threat of unemployment, misery, and hunger.

For the "loot of Shanghai" by the Japanese has proceeded methodically. Although only a handful of Americans are in jails, and the majority of them are allowed to live in their own homes, they are feeling the increasing severity of the Japanese Army's control from day to day.

Observers believe the time is approaching when many of them will be living on the doubtful generosity of the Japanese or on what little charity will be available from fellow-countrymen.

When the Japanese took over Shanghai's International Settlement almost a year ago, they asserted they had no desire to change the international character of the City nor to force Americans and Britons out of business. Their progress in doing exactly that has been cleverly devious. Where possible, it has been done by indirection and at every turn it has been done so slowly and in such small degree that the foreign victims of Japanese encroachments scarcely have noticed it.

Each Step Aids Japan

Each step taken by the Japanese has been taken with a view to assisting Japan's war effort. The result is that many Americans, acting on reiterated pleas for "cooperation in preserving the international character of Shanghai," are assisting Japan against the United States either unwittingly or with a disregard for the broader implications of their activities. Only a few Americans in Shanghai can be classified as active Quis-

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Stoneham Aids Fighters Now And Plans for Postwar Help

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Aug. 25—Stoneham youths, waging Democracy's war on far-flung battlefronts, are today receiving pledges of support from the folks back home which should give new courage and quicken the morale of every outfit in which Stoneham men are fighting.

Here in this typical American suburban town has evolved a plan of support for men in the fighting forces, both now and after the war is over, which may well spread to other communities throughout the land.

Purpose of the Stoneham Home Front Plan, which has now been officially adopted at a special town meeting, may be stated briefly in the words of one of the by-laws of the Home Front Committee formed to put the plan in action:

"To provide emergency aid and assistance to the Stoneham men and women serving in the United States armed forces and their dependents during the war and during the period of readjustment to civilian life after the war; to erect a fitting memorial dedicated to the sacrifice exemplified; to further a high degree of morale, both in the armed forces and at home; and to perpetuate our faith in the principles of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

Plan a Simple One

It's a simple plan which says in effect to the men on the firing lines: "We owe you boys a lot. We fully appreciate what you're going through to maintain our way of life. We can't tell you in mere words how we feel about what you're doing but we're going to fix things so that when you come home you'll understand. In order words, boys, we're behind you 100 per cent."

Here in brief is how it will operate:

After the war the 1,500 members of Stoneham's Civilian Defense Organizations will continue as a civic group for community service and to further the aims of the Stoneham Home Front Committee.

In this group will be doctors, lawyers, social service workers and teachers. All have agreed to lend their services to help the returning service men through their period

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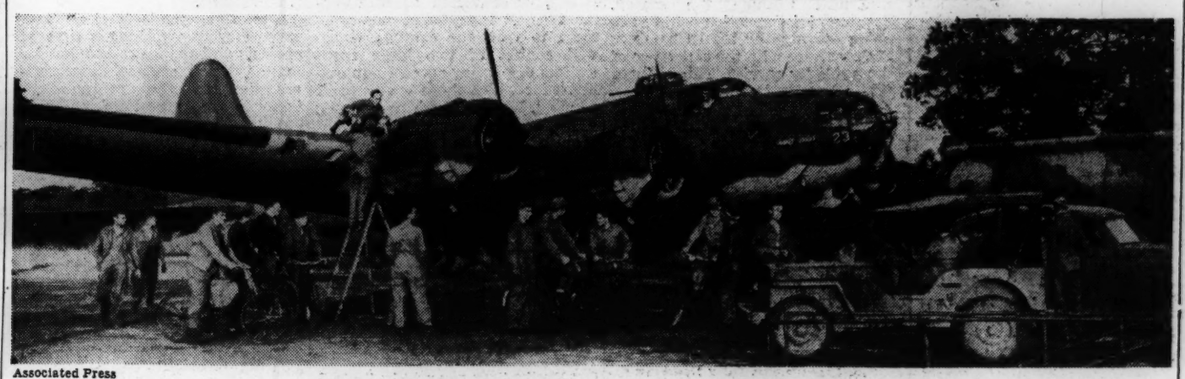
Back From Rouen—The General's Plane



Associated Press

The "Yankee Doodle" Did It in American Raid

Here is the "Yankee Doodle," the plane in which Brig. Gen. Ira Eaker led the all-American bombing raid on German-held Rouen Aug. 17. Ground crews swarm about the plane after its return to refuel it.

U. S. planes prove worth against Axis: Page 8.

Stoneham Sets Pattern for Community Organization to Back Up Service Men

Citizens Aid Fighters Now And Plan for Postwar Help

Continued from Page 1

of readjustment. Other Stonehamites trained in personnel problems will assist the men in finding and using their individual talents to best advantage. And in the trust fund will be money to give any men who need it a helping hand.

Originator Now in Army

Best of all the Stoneham plan carries out the wishes of the men in uniform themselves. For the originator of the plan, Selectman Nicholas E. Apalakis, himself now with the armed forces, asked some 200 Stoneham men what the folks could do for them that would mean the most.

Nick's own brother George, a private in the Army, stated the case for the men in service when he wrote home:

"Tell the people we don't want any gifts or money—we're getting $50 per month as privates. That is more than enough. We don't want money. We just want to feel sure that the home town is back of us and that it has established a fighting front at home."

There are plenty of people in Stoneham, as elsewhere, who remember too well the aftermath of the last war. They recall how the boys came home, marched once more up the main street to martial music, flag waving, and the cheers of the multitude. And they also remember that next day many of these boys began looking for jobs which didn't exist. Those sorry days of the readjustment period which followed are not forgotten.

That's probably why the good people of Stoneham were eager to adopt this Plan of the Home Front Committee conceived by a civic leader, himself too young to remember vividly those sad days of the other war.

Give Nick Full Credit

Nick Apalakis would be the first to give credit to the many other Stoneham men and women who have helped to put the plan into operation. But those who have been closest to the plan, with equal modesty, say "the credit goes to Nick."

It was back in early summer that the young telephone company executive and his wife Marjorie, sitting in their comfortable living room, were discussing the war and how it had affected the old home town.

Hundreds of Stoneham men and women—more than 600 now—had already heard the call to the colors. Something, Nick said, should be done for these people and for the families they had left behind.

The young Selectman went to work on the problem. He talked to some of his most intimate friends, among them G. Richard Barnstead, Jr., editor of the local paper; George E. MacNeil, Jr., William D. Desmond, John P. English, and Edward P. Hughes.

Unity Sought Mostly

Out of his conversations began to evolve the plan which made its initial bow in June when members of the local Civilian Defense organization were discussing plans for a Fourth of July Celebration which would have special significance in this war year.

Unity in the war effort was the thing Stoneham wanted most. Wasn't a real old fashion Fourth of July celebration with a street parade, a ball game, a doll carriage parade, and a bean supper just the thing to achieve it? Stoneham town fathers, at least those who had a hand in the Independence Day festivities, thought so.

So the Fourth of July celebration became a doubly significant one. The Committee which arranged the day—it numbered 400 before they were through—subscribed wholeheartedly to Nick Apalakis's plan. Proceeds of the day's events would go to establish a trust fund to do all the things they wanted to do for the men returning from the war and for their families. The day's doings produced $3,000 for the fund.

And it didn't stop there.

Other events in the town went off with a new zeal—the war bond drive, the salvage campaign.

Churches and civic organizations planned affairs to raise money to swell the fund. They're still going on and more are scheduled.

Plan Officially Adopted

Then this month a special Town Meeting was called. Its primary purpose was to honor two Stoneham mothers who between them contributed nine sons to the armed forces of Uncle Sam. They were Mrs. John P. Lawson and Mrs. Henry H. Stoney.

At the meeting the plan of the Stoneham Home Front Committee was adopted and officially written into the records of the town.

Since then Nick Apalakis has received his orders to report for military duty and last Friday left for Miami, Fla., and officers training school.

But the Home Front Plan, now well established, will go on. The fame of it has spread to distant parts of the country. A story about the plan, published in a syndicated column, caught the eye of Civilian Defense Chief James M. Landis in Washington and civilian defense committees throughout the country are going to hear about Stoneham's all out program to support its fighting men.

In the meantime, Stoneham men on the front lines are hearing about their town's plans. Copies of the local paper are mailed to every Stoneham soldier, sailor and marine. Sound movies of the town's events are being taken and sent to Stoneham men wherever they can be found.

The war may bring many heartaches to the people of Stoneham but it has also brought them a deep sense of neighborliness and unity, which is bound to last long after the wounds of war have been healed and forgotten.

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By a Staff Photographer

Stoneham Keeps Home Front Humming

1. Members of the Organization Committee for Stoneham's Home Front Plan. Seated, left to right: George E. MacNeil, Jr., Town Moderator; Edward P. Hughes, Chairman; Capt. John P. English, who leaves soon for duty with the Army Air Corps. Standing: G. Richard Barnstead, Jr., editor of the Stoneham Independent, and Fred A. Lawson, Director of the Civilian Defense Committee. 2. Lieut. "Nick" Apalakis, Selectman and civic leader, who conceived the Home Front Plan, as he purchased his ticket for Miami, Fla., where he went on duty with the Army Air Corps last week. 3. Two of Stoneham's busiest young ladies who have been active on the Home Front, Betty Potter, left, and Janet Munro, in front of the Honor Roll of men in service. 4. Stoneham's modern town hall, center of civic life and civilian defense activities. 5. Selectmen: Fred A. Schneider, Chairman, and Charles Gibbons.

Tobin in Town For Launching

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin returned to City Hall today after a 2½ weeks' vacation near Provincetown, Mass., proud of a newly-acquired tan and an equally new proficiency in the art of tuna fishing.

The Mayor chatted informally with the press in his office prior to tomorrow's launching of the cruiser Boston at Fore River ship yards. Mrs. Tobin will sponsor the vessel.

By day, the Boston Chief Executive rode a bicycle into Provincetown to do his shopping. From his cottage Boston's nightly dimout "looked good," he said, but one night when he invited Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Service Command out on the water with him to see how good it was, the capricious weather maximized the sky-glow and made it so bright "it looked like a second sun," the Mayor related.

Florida Likely To Stay Rationed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 25 (AP)—Dr. John Frey of the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator held out little hope today for removal of Florida from the list of States in which gasoline is rationed.

Addressing a group of State officials and business leaders in the first of four Florida conferences on the gasoline and fuel oil situation, Dr. Frey said no assurances could be given that tank cars which now supply a third of Florida's needs would not be shifted to prevent acute suffering in New England this coming winter.

"It is an actual fact that New England is faced with actual freezing conditions unless relief can be obtained," he declared.

Forest Service in Vermont Loses Many Men to Service

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 25—The United States' war on the Axis is seriously hampering Vermont's preventional war on forest fires. About as fast as the Forest Service has obtained fire dispatchers in the various State areas, the beckoning finger of the armed services has forced replacements. Similarly, the State Fish and Game Department has found itself in a predicament and as a result has been forced to resort to a volunteer warden system, organized from among members of the State's fish and game clubs, in order to enforce hunting and fishing regulations.

A meeting, within the week, of the Vermont Board of Conservation and Development, put its stamp of approval upon the new program of volunteer game wardens instituted by George W. Davis, Director of Fish and Game, after an extensive study of conditions.

The Board also approved the appointment of Warren Warner, of Bennington, as Forest Fire Dispatcher for Northwestern Vermont.

Fall Advertising

In spite of a sharp decrease in summer recreational and resort business, the Vermont Board of Conservation and Development has authorized H. H. Chadwick, Director of State Publicity, to supplement the later summer and early fall advertising campaigns.

Mr. Chadwick reported that although registration at Chamber of Commerce information booths had fallen much below the record of last year, the Chambers felt that the operation of these information centers was worthwhile and should be continued through the season. Seven such information centers are being operated by local Chambers of Commerce with the assistance of the publicity service. This is three fewer than last year.

Draft Appeals

Appellants from decisions of local draft boards are receiving little encouragement from the Draft Appeal Board. Of 46 who appealed to the State Board at a meeting in Middlebury last week reclassification was denied, and all were retained in 1-A for unlimited military service.

Among those who appealed was Richard M. Sprague of Orange, who styled himself a conscientious objector. His appeal was denied and he was retained in 1-A.

Appeals were listed from all registering districts except Lamoille, Franklin, and Grand Isle. Rutland County furnished the most appeals with 13 from the First County District and 10 from the Second.

Rifle Course

A new course in marksmanship is being organized for the Fourth Women's Drivers' Corps, just formed in Burlington. The rules for training are as prescribed by the War Department and the National Rifle Association.

The instruction is being given at the University of Vermont range, under the direction of Col. George F. M. Dailey, head of the College Military Department.

Already, the Women's Drivers' Corps has completed a six-weeks course in automobile mechanism, and is now receiving both standard and advanced first aid instruction.

'Bottleneck' Exhibit

Many small Vermont manufacturers will go to Rutland on Oct. 3 to view an exhibit of "bottleneck parts" critically needed in the production of all types of military articles and to determine if their plants are, or can be, equipped to produce these essentials to the war effort.

Lester E. Richwagen, District Manager of the War Production Board, has contacted scores of Vermont small manufacturers urging them to view the caravan which will consist of two large truck trailers displaying several hundred items for which there is an urgent demand. Most of these "bottleneck parts" Mr. Richwagen pointed out require precision machine work and WPB engineers will accompany the caravan to explain the requirements of manufacture to the industrialists who may be interested.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Gay Nineties Show sponsored by the Park Department and Work Projects Administration at the Fens Stadium, Park Drive, Back Bay, beginning at 8:30 p. m., will be dedicated to the United States Marine Corps. Open to the public.

"French Paintings," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Nelson Warns Fuel Situation To Get Worse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—War Production Chief Donald Nelson declared today the oil shortage on the Atlantic Coast would become more acute and warned East Coast residents to make provisions to meet it.

He told a conference of New England representatives and war agency officials called to consider the problem that the Government's first task was to win the war and that nothing would be permitted to interfere with that effort.

"We will do everything we can to help," Mr. Nelson said, "but you have got to keep in mind that we are engaged in a desperate war and we have got to win it. We have sent our troops abroad and supplying them with the things they need is the foremost responsibility of everyone in the government."

WPB Has Authority

Mr. Nelson said the War Production Board had full authority to deal with the petroleum problem and took on his shoulders the responsibility for ending confusion surrounding it.

"There has been no lack of coordination," he said. "It's a question of finding a solution that is effective."

Supporting the WPB chief's warning of greater shortages to come, Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the conference that "there hasn't been a week in the last six weeks that the seriousness of the situation has not deepened."

He said the situation was "grave" and that if "we should have a severe winter, we would be faced with a problem of extraordinary proportions."

Fuel Administrator Asked

Appointment of a fuel administrator "with full authority to handle the situation" was suggested by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts.

He said that Wendell Willkie and Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy "are not very busy nowadays" and might be available for the job.

Mr. Cahill said he also represented the Governors of Vermont and New Hampshire at the conference.

Others who spoke included Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, who declared that New England was willing to co-operate in the petroleum shortage but could not understand why gasoline rationing was not made nation-wide.

Three Arraigned In Gas Book Cases

Three persons were arraigned this morning in the Attleboro, Mass., District Court on charges of having received stolen gasoline ration books. They were two Attleboro youths and a Providence salesman, and it was alleged that they received the books from two young boys who had been looting parked automobiles in Attleboro, according to an announcement by the Massachusetts Branch News Bureau of the Office of War Information.

The cases of the three men were continued to Sept. 3, one being held in bail of $100, and the other two in bonds of $200 each.

Navy Yard to Train Women

Opportunities for women in the Navy are not limited to the WAVES, according to word from the First Naval District today, announcing a plan of the Charlestown Navy Yard to train some 500 women immediately for important mechanical tasks at the Yard.

These women will be prepared for work in the famous ropewalk, or rope-manufacturing plant, in the electrical shops, in the sheet-metal departments, machine shops, and in the sail loft.

It is possible that they may be trained also as crane operators, tin knockers, cleaners, and elevator operators, the Navy said. Instruction will not include welding, however, as Navy Yard projects involving welding are too heavy at the present time to permit women to handle this type of work.

Women who have had textile or shoe machinery experience, such as weavers, spinners, drawers, stitchers, or persons who have had related machine experience, are especially desirable as applicants, it was stated.

The Navy made it clear that women already working on defense projects will not be considered for these training courses. Applicants are asked to apply in person to the Labor Board at the Yard, although applications by letter will be given consideration.

During the World War I, the Navy Yard called for women in the ropewalk and are confident from this experience that they will prove skillful at these specialized tasks.

At least 15 are to be employed in lens grinding, the Navy said, and all of these will be trained on the job. Others will learn the winding of armatures in the electrical shop, or certain types of light sheet-metal work.

First Prosecution In Dimout Case

First prosecution of a motor dimout violation was announced late yesterday when Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, suspended indefinitely the license of George L. Pitts of Wollaston. Mr. Pitts was charged with driving at 25 miles per hour in a 15 miles per hour area and depending upon tape over part of his headlights to dim them out.

Registrar Goodwin has insisted that lights be run at parking strength only in certain coastal areas, forbidding motorists to approximate the effect by tampering with the headlight bulb or glass.

Dimout regulations for civilians other than motorists still remained in the unfinished stage as the Army and the State Committee on Public Safety reportedly awaited decision from Washington on stricter rules.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight; gentle winds.

All New England States: Continued cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:32 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Wednesday, 12:03 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:00 p. m.

F. B. I. Searches Yield Shotguns

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, aided by Hull, Hingham, and Quincy police, confiscated five shotguns, a radio, a pair of opera glasses, and 844 rounds of ammunition during spot "searches" of the homes of 60 enemy aliens in those communities yesterday. Homes searched were in the vicinity of the Hingham Naval Ammunition Dump, Squantum Naval Air Base, Fort Revere, Fort Duvall, and Fort Andrews.

1,000 New Navy Men to March To Symphony Hall Induction

War Activities in New England

Navy Recruits to Parade—More than 1,000 recruits for the United States Navy, enlisted during last week's intensive drive for new enlistments, will march from Post Office Square at 7 o'clock this evening to Symphony Hall, where the largest mass induction of Navy men yet held in Boston will be staged.

In addition to the induction ceremony, a three-hour program of music, entertainment, and speakers will be presented. The public is invited to attend.

Honored guests include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, Congressmen John W. McCormack and George J. Bates.

Men interested in joining the Navy are invited to fall into the line of march as the parade proceeds from downtown Boston to the Back Bay.

Army-Navy "E" Awards — Five New England plants received the Army-Navy "E" award for production of vital war materials at ceremonies in Vermont and Massachusetts yesterday. Four of the plants were at Springfield, Vt. They were the Fellows Gear Shaper, the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, the Vermont Foundries, Inc., and the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company. The other award was at Fall River, Mass., where the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company received the pennant.

Harvard Navy School Graduates—The Harvard Naval Training School, one of the largest Naval indoctrination and communications schools in the country, will hold its first graduation exercises Friday for approximately 550 student officers, including men from each of the 48 States.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., Commandant of the First Naval District, will award certificates at a short but colorful ceremony. Students have completed courses in seamanship, navigation, naval history, leadership and regulations as well as other related subjects.

Draft Objector Sentenced—In Chicago, Illinois, Charles H. Wellman, son of the Rev. Charles P. Wellman, pastor of Channing Church, Dorcester, Mass., was sentenced in Federal Court to three years' imprisonment for violating the Draft Law.

Mr. Wellman, a Harvard graduate in sociology and former Boston University law student, pleaded guilty to failure to report for his physical examination in Boston. On April 9 he wrote draft officials:

"I cannot longer conscientiously co-operate with the war legislation and would gladly abide the consequences."

His case was heard in the Federal District Court of Chicago, because he registered for Selective Service there while employed on WPA work.

No Public Souvenir Collecting—Collection of souvenirs will be restricted to the armed services in the event of an air raid, so that they may have every chance to obtain vital information about the enemy, Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, has announced.

Calling upon the air raid warden service to prevent civilians from collecting mementoes, Mr. Loughlin said:

"Most air raids will furnish information of value to the military services with respect to material employed by the enemy. Such materials include grounded enemy planes, personal equipment, weapons and projectiles dropped or lost by the enemy. Such objects, including fragments of projectiles, should be left in place and guarded."

New England Man Cited—For outstanding performance of duty Lieut. (jg) William G. Maxson of Old Greenwich, Conn., has been commended by the Navy, it was learned today.

The Navy Department announcement said that Lieutenant Maxson stood by the captain of a torpedoed merchantman as it was sinking and "without fear, valiantly endeavored to avenge the loss of the ship by firing on what appeared in the darkness to be the enemy." He was cited for "courage, skill, and devotion to duty."

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—*Ovid*

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American Bar Listens to World Needs

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 25—Problems of the war and those to come with the postwar period continued again today to dominate the sessions of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

Delegates discussed the myriad ways in which the Association is participating officially and unofficially in the war program. They heard from men at the controls about the legal and economic difficulties in wartime organization of transportation, and they heard an interesting account of Federal wartime criminal prosecutions.

Of more far-reaching significance, though, they heard from Amos J. Peaslee, member of the American Peace Commission to Paris, a proposal for a postwar international government, a "permanent united nations."

Permanent Basis

Mr. Peaslee, speaking before the International Law Section, based his suggestion on the assumption, supported by constantly recurring statements of world leaders, that the international community has again determined to endeavor to organize itself on a permanent basis.

Such organization, he urged, should be undertaken through a written constitution, which should define and reserve to the nations their proper inviolate national rights.

This constitution, he holds, should allot to the international authority adequate powers and permanent organs of government to perform the functions which properly belong to it. It should, he added, vest in the authority some means of financial self-support.

He believes that if conferences after this war create a self-contained world authority "and not a mere concert of powers or a weak federation, they will avoid the errors of 1815 and 1919."

Strong Power Needed

"It may be no more possible to abolish war and war worshipers," he said, "than to abolish crime and criminals, but it is possible to outlaw and to control them through permanent organs of the international community strong enough to do that job."

Mr. Peaslee's statement was accepted more as a contribution to earnest thinking on the subject than as a chapter-and-verse formula, but was seen to embody a practical approach of the kind more readily acceptable to the layman.

The meeting, consisting actually of a large number of group gatherings, considered yesterday and today many questions having to do with technical legal practice and with organization mechanics, but throughout this international theme was sounded demandingly.

Even in the background of an anticipated flare-up between Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, and Association members over the question of patent law changes, loomed the wartime urgency of steps to prevent patent abuses leading to shortages of critical materials.

Arnold Sticks to Thesis

Mr. Arnold in a brief luncheon speech re-outlined his thesis that the patent law should be clarified so as to penalize such abuse. In replying to questions Mr. Arnold declined to consider that any action leading to monopoly is illegal.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Arnold, who has approved a bill just introduced in Congress by Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, is ready to compromise to some extent with another bill to be put before the Bar delegates. This draft as it stands differs from the Lucas bill chiefly in that it does not provide as part of the penalty for violation the withdrawal of the patent right.

One big point of difference—though made light of by Mr. Arnold—is the conception of a patent, on his part as a "privilege," and on the part of these patent lawyers as "property."

It was apparent from the discussions that a wide gap remains between Mr. Arnold's views and those of most patent lawyers, and whether compromise legislation satisfactory to any large number of these attorneys is possible is still held questionable.

Liberty in Wartime

Yesterday in a talk before the Association assembly, Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, called for an awakening to the need for even greater national effort to meet the legions of the enemy still marching as conquerors.

Sir Walter Monckton of the British bar, told the delegates last night of effort in England to preserve liberty under law in wartime.

"Liberty under the law," he said, " is a conception founded on the principle that the ordinary man is recognized as an end in himself, and not as a means to the ends of the State."

© Harris & Ewing

Thurman Arnold

Assistant Attorney General speaks on patents at Bar convention.

WAAC Official at Army Show

Associated Press

Backstage Meeting at "This Is the Army"

Irving Berlin, writer and producer of the Army relief show, "This Is the Army," chats with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the WAAC, during a visit to New York, Aug. 23. Mr. Berlin wears the uniform he wore in World War I.

Striking Truck Drivers Are Sent Back to Jobs

By the Associated Press

Striking Midwest truck drivers were ordered back to work immediately by their American Federation of Labor union last night, while the War Labor Board scheduled a hearing on their dispute in Chicago Aug. 31.

Announcement that the strike was ended was made in Minneapolis by Sidney Brennan, Secretary-Treasurer of General Drivers Union 544.

In Chicago, Robert J. Appel, Secretary of the Central States Employers Committee, said he, too, had been advised the union was directing the men to return to work.

The strike which began last Friday affected some 10,000 workers of 96 companies in Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, and one firm in South Dakota. At issue was the question of making retroactive to Nov. 16, 1941, wage increases embraced in a Central States contract signed last April 3, giving a boost of 10 cents an hour and .4 of a cent a mile over the old scale of 80 cents an hour and .3 of a cent a mile to 200,000 drivers employed by 700 operators.

The union ordered an end to the stoppage after the WLB sent a "final warning" stating it would "take immediate action to terminate your defiance of your Government" if the strike was not immediately terminated and the dispute submitted to a Board panel.

Other labor developments:

The management of the Western Electric Company plant at Kearny, N. J., announced that formal awarding of an Army-Navy "E" for Excellence in war production had been called off because employees voted to refrain from participating in the ceremonies.

The employees, members of the Western Electric Employees Association, an independent union, took their action at a meeting protesting a wage decision by the War Labor Board.

R. F. Clifford, plant manager, said that "since Army-Navy regulations require participating at award ceremonies of accredited representatives of employees this announcement by union officials makes it necessary to forego the ceremonies that had been planned."

A contract providing, among other things, that employees shall slice bread straighter to conserve food and thus aid the war effort, was signed in New York on behalf of 8,000 workers in cafeterias and self-service restaurants there.

The agreement, between the Cafeteria Workers Union (A. F. of L.) and the Affiliated Restaurateurs, Inc., besides providing a $3 a week wage increase after Sept. 26, lays down strict rules for caring for perishable fruits and vegetables to keep waste down to a minimum.

It carried a provision that there shall be no discrimination in employment because of race, color or creed. Negroes, who heretofore were limited to porter or busboy work, may now become countermen, cooks or hold any other job in the 148 cafeterias affected.

The pact also provides that employees shall invest regularly in war bonds.

Pay for Labor Day

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP) — Twenty-two thousand Endicott Johnson shoe workers will receive Labor Day off with full pay, amounting to $140,000, George W. Johnson, President has announced.

For Memorial Day and Fourth of July, the workers received similar amounts for investment in war bonds.

Mr. Johnson said 1,475 employees now in the armed forces each would receive a day's pay for the Labor Day holiday.

Nazis Take Swedish Horses For Use on Eastern Front

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (ONA) —The Germans are reported to be combing Sweden for horses to be shipped to the Eastern Front.

The Stockholm newspaper Arbetaren said that export of horses to Germany has increased recently, including even horses borrowed from the Army for use by Swedish farmers.

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Convicts Pick Pears

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—Six robust Negro convicts from Folsom prison are harvesting pears under guard at an Elk Grove Ranch as the first step in a projected state-wide program to ease a critical farm labor shortage.

If the plan proves a success at Folsom, officials said it would be extended later to San Quentin Penitentiary and the Chino Prison Farm in Southern California.

The six men released to pick pears all have served an average of four years on sentences ranging from five to 10 years, Warden Clyde Plummer said.

Mr. Plummer said 120 more convicts, divided into groups of 10, might be used for cutting fire trails and fighting fires.

Bond Pay Deduction Ordered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The War Labor Board has issued its first order directing war bond pay roll deductions, but Board officials said the plan virtually was self-imposed and a policy of compulsory bond purchases was not now contemplated.

The Board on Saturday ordered pay adjustments for 400 employees in 13 jobbing machine shops in St. Louis and approved a plan directing workers earning $1 an hour or more to subscribe to a pay roll checkoff of at least 10 per cent of their wages for bond purchases.

In giving its approval, the Board took its cue from the report of its special investigator, who said: "If the Board so determines, the parties to this case have no objection to a directive order of the Board stating that all employees in these shops, whose hourly earnings are $1 or more, should subscribe to the war bond deduction program to the extent of at least 10 per cent of their earnings."

His report explained that the employees were co-operating in the war bond program and that the plan would tend to offset the inflationary aspect of the wage increases and to help cushion the postwar employment problem.

Tire Quotas Cut for September

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson, announcing sharply reduced tire and tube quotas for September, yesterday called upon all vehicle operators to intensify conservation efforts as the only means of providing for essential needs.

Allotments for September have been reduced below the August level in all classifications, new and recapped, with the exception of Grade 2 passenger tires, which are available only to war workers who qualify under a special provision in the regulations.

The September quota for new truck tires for the states and territories is 239,445, compared with 316,695 for August, while the quota for recapped tires and recapping services is 262,258 compared with 355,883. The inner-tube allotment is 262,261 compared with 347,696.

Passenger-car tire allotments are 38,297 new tires for applicants on List A, which includes the most essential services; 115,544 Grade 2 tires; 486,468 recapped tires or recapping services, and 333,450 inner tubes. August quotas were 58,308 new tires for List A, 87,860 Grade 2, 637,959 recaps and 418,910 tubes.

Launching of Biggest U. S. Battleship Is Seven Months Ahead of Schedule

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The greatest battleship ever wrought by American rivet hammers makes its debut Aug. 26 when the 45,000-ton Iowa is to be launched.

Heavier by 10,000 tons than any other American man-o'-war, the 880-foot battle wagon will go down the ways at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn seven months ahead of schedule. Its keel was laid on June 27, 1940.

And while the thousands of engineers and workmen who needed less than two years for the great task will snatch a few moments' rest to watch the launching, they will return to other jobs directly after the big splash.

Five sister ships—the New Jersey, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kentucky—are being built in other yards.

Sponsor of the Iowa will be Mrs. Ilo Browne Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, and guests will include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James D. LeCron of Washington, matron of honor, and Jean B. Wallace, daughter of the Vice-President and maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are native Iowans.

Fourth Navy ship to be named after that State, the new Iowa with its main battery of 16-inch is a far cry from its predecessors—a post-Civil War wooden screw sloop of 3,200 tons; an 11,346-ton battleship that saw service in the Spanish-American War, and another battleship that never was completed, having been scrapped under the Washington Treaty of 1923.

Sales Tax Seen As Irking Labor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers, said last night that "nothing could be more calculated to create unrest among the millions of our workers engaged in defense industry than enactment of a sales tax."

Calling upon the union's international executive board, holding a quarterly meeting here, to lead 600,000 members in a fight against enactment of such a Federal levy, Mr. Thomas declared the tax would "place a disproportionate share of the financial burden of the war on the shoulders of labor." Many workers, he said, have not yet been able to obtain wage adjustments to catch up with the rise in living costs and a sales tax "would mean another wage cut."

Devastation Shown By Polish Stamps

LONDON, Aug. 25 (ONA)—No less than eight denominations of Polish stamps are now being printed in England on order of the Polish Government-in-Exile, it is announced.

Some of the stamps, 1,000,000,000 of which have been ordered, reproduce original photographs of the devastation of Warsaw. The five-groszy stamp shows the ruins of the United States Embassy in the former Polish Capital. Other denominations show the German wrecking of famous monuments and illustrate various aspects of the Polish war effort, including a picture of the famous submarine Orzel.

Canadian Airwomen Blow Own Trumpets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 25—Airwomen attached to No. 6 Manning Depot here have decided to have their own band. A volunteer group has organized a trumpet and drum band, the practicing being done in their spare time three evenings a week.

Royal Canadian Air Force trumpeters and drummers attached to the school staff are acting as instructors, and the Air Force girls are being taught to blow "reveille" and "cookhouse" on the trumpet. The "general salute" is blown when the ensign is raised in the morning and "retreat" is sounded when it is lowered at sundown. "Lights out" ends the trumpeting for the day.

Martin Foresees Air Police Force

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—An international police force, armed with vast fleets of long-range warplanes, was foreseen by Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore bomber builder, as "the only method of keeping the world in order after the war."

"Production of fighting aircraft will not cease when the peace is signed," said Mr. Martin in an interview, "for we'll need the ever-present threat of sudden attack to keep would-be aggressors in line.

"And they'll stay in line if they know they'll be attacked immediately for transgressions."

Mr. Martin said he and two of his aids, Ken Ebel and Harry F. Vollmer, were here on business.

Barrymore Letter Brings $325 at Sale

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—Prices ranging up to the $325 bid for a letter written by Abraham Lincoln to Louisa Drew, aunt of the late John Barrymore, were paid by avdi buyers at a Federal Coutr auction of the veteran stage and screen actor's effects yesterday.

The letter went to S. H. Curtis of Los Angeles. Frank Perls, agent for the San Diego Museum of Fine Arts, bought for $250 the John Singer Sargent crayon portrait of the actor. Movie Actor Anthony Quinn paid an equal sum for a suit of burnished armor.

Actor John Carradine paid $225 for a silver service, and Lionel Barrymore bid in the Paul Manship bust of his brother for $160.

A BOY ON A HILL-TOP

He used to wave at me from that hill...we lived just beyond it. He knew the exact time I'd be by ... and I'd wave to him from the cab.

And on my time off, I'd go to the hill with him, and we'd sit together, my son and I, and wait for the trains to come along. We'd hear their whistle calling across the distance...then see the long plume of smoke come into view, racing like the wind...and as they thundered by, we'd both wave to the engineer.

Maybe there's something in heredity—he seemed to have the railroad in his blood. When he finished school...well, I rolled into the yards one day, and there he was—no longer my little boy, but a man. A *railroad* man!

He might someday have taken over my run. But, last December 7, he was twenty-one...

I don't know where he is now. He got his two weeks leave before he left. But whenever I pass that hill, I seem to see him, as he used to be, before he became a man and had to shoulder the responsibility of being a man.

I know he wants to come back to the railroad ...and I'm going to see that he does come back! Those Japs and Nazis who started all this—when they creep up on him and all his fellows in arms —even if they come with a thousand tanks and mobile guns and all the dive-bombers they can find in hell—he and his buddies will meet them with fifty thousand tanks and a hundred thousand planes and two hundred thousand guns. My job, now, is to get that equipment to the ships that'll take it to him and to all the other American boys like him, no matter where they are.

And it can rain and snow and sleet and it can blow, and nothing will stop me. I'll get the stuff through to him. I *am* getting it through to him. You only have to lie still in the night and listen to the rumble of the trains—the trains everywhere —to know that I'm speaking the truth. It's my son, and it's my country, whose lives are at stake, and I can't fail and I won't.

Published as a tribute to the railroad workers of America

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Bright Outlook for Stage in Boston—Newton Clubwomen Open Season Oct. 26

Two New Musicals Scheduled To Start Theatrical Season

The outlook for the fall theater season in Boston is hopeful. After "The Moon Is Down" finishes its fortnight at the Plymouth Saturday, everything will be dark for a week; but beginning with Labor Day there are bookings already which promise to keep things moving well into October.

And this is without any schedule as yet from the Theater Guild-American Theater Society group, which nevertheless reports heavy early subscription for its regular season of six plays.

Labor Day Musical

The following bookings have been announced so far:

Sept. 7, at the Shubert—"Count Me In," the new Shubert musical, with Charles Butterworth and Luella Gear, book by Walter Kerr and Leo Brady, music by Ann Ronell, Harry Kaufman in charge of production, Robert Ross directing the dialogue and Robert Alton the dances. June Preisser and Mary Healy have important roles.

Sept. 21, at the Shubert—"Beat the Band," George Abbott's new musical with book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., music by Johnny Green, dances staged by David Lichine, settings designed by Samuel Leve and costumes by Freddy Wittop. The cast, headed by Jack Whiting and Susan Miller, includes Jerry Lester, Romo Vincent, and Juanita Juarez.

Sept. 24, at a theater to be selected—"The Eve of St. Mark," a new play by Maxwell Anderson which Lem Ward is staging for the Playwrights' Company, with Aline MacMahon in the leading role. The piece is said to deal with an American farm boy as civilian and soldier.

Sept. 28, probably at the Wilbur or the Plymouth—"Franklin Street," a play by Ruth Goetz, August O. Goetz, and Arthur Sheekman, produced by Max Gordon, starring Groucho Marx.

October 5, at the Majestic—Return engagement of the Boston Comic Opera Company in Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, with two items added to the repertory: "Ruddigore" and "Patience." The other bills are "The Gondoliers," "The Mikado," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Pinafore," "Trial by Jury," "Yeoman of the Guard," and "Iolanthe."

Guild Schedule

The Theater Guild schedule for the season embraces several new plays. "Mr. Sycamore," a dramatization by Robert Ayres and Ketti Frings of Mr. Ayres' short story, was first said to be scheduled to open here on Sept. 28, but both the New York and the Boston offices of the Guild now say that plans for the piece are "very indefinite." It is now being rewritten and nobody seems to know whether it will try out in Boston, or, when it will open.

"The Pirate," a drama by S. N. Behrman, said to be remotely based on an old play by Ludwig Fulda," set in Santo Domingo in the early nineteenth century, and starring the Lunts, is booked on the road, not including Boston, until Oct. 15. If the Lunts decide to keep it out all season it probably would visit all the Guild cities, including Boston. But this is also very indefinite.

Indefinite again are plans for Zoe Akins' "Plans for Tomorrow," which by latest report "might come to Boston, but she is still re-writing."

Stock for Portsmouth

A fall and winter theatrical season of at least 10 weeks is announced for the Portsmouth Theater at Portsmouth, N. H., by Mrs. Walter Hartwig, owner and operator of the Ogunquit Playhouse at Ogunquit, Maine, which is now completing its tenth year of summer stock. Mrs. Hartwig has leased the Portsmouth playhouse, which has been closed for a number of years. Renovators and decorators are now at work preparing for an opening about Sept. 14. The company will be under the direction of John Fitzpatrick.

William Powell
In "Crossroads," at the State and Orpheum.

Boston Dance Notes

Anna Sokolow, distinguished American dancer and choregrapher, plans to extend her teaching activities in Boston during the coming season. She will continue her association with the Contemporary Dance Group, conducting classes for them, and, possibly assisted by their performing unit, begin the season with a lecture-demonstration on the modern dance, at a time and place to be announced.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston (affiliated club No. 7 of The Dancing Masters of America, Inc.) will be held at the Hotel Bradford, September 8-11. The faculty will consist of Muriel Stuart and Berenice Holmes in Ballet instruction, Charles Weidman and Kay Pope in Modern Work and Body Fluency, Jack Dayton and Lois Gingras in Tap, Vonn Hamilton, Novelty and Character, Ethelynd-Naomi, Acrobatic, Helen M. Whitten and Viola K. Breiding, Children's Work, and six Ballroom teachers headed by Donald Sawyer and De Revuelta. Round table discussions will be directed by Anna M. Greene. Hazel Boone, 1126 Boylston Street, is the secretary-treasurer (to be reached at Pocasset, Mass., until Sept. 6).

There is a possibility that the new Oriental dancer, Seiko Sarina, will give a program of the Dances of the Far East for the benefit of Holland Relief some time in October.

Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series for 1942-43 will include Ballet Theater (playing a return engagement at the Opera House in October), and probably Paul Draper, who, as everybody knows by now, taps to classical music.

Norwich Enrolls Over 500 for Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 25—Norwich University's enrollment will be the largest in the history of the military college when it reopens for its 124th year next month, President John M. Thomas announces in a letter sent to all parents of cadets. The total will be well over 500, but it will not exceed the capacity of the barracks.

"The situation offers a magnificent opportunity of service to the institution which was the pioneer in the United States of military education under private control," Dr. Thomas explained to the parents. "Officers and faculty will do their best to improve this opportunity to the utmost degree, and they ask the co-operation of parents and cadets in raising the standards of Norwich as a source of trained military leaders."

Records in the office of the Norwich alumni secretary, Maj. M. E. Ashton, indicate that the total number of Norwich graduates now holding commissions as officers in the country's armed forces is approaching 700.

Child Welfare War Problems To Be Aired

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Morton Gould's "American Salute" is featured on "Music for America," together with his own arrangement for string choir of "Deep River." Singing by Jimmy Shields, tenor, and the Song Spinners Quartet, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Department of Labor's Children's Bureau; Mrs. Eugene Meyer, member of the Commission on Children in Wartime, and Charles Taft, assistant director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, will discuss "Children of War Working Mothers," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Behind-the-scenes reports of civilians' contributions to the war effort, in "This Nation at War," include a visit to a New Jersey factory which is making life-rafts for crew members of PT boats, as well as for aviators, BLUE-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

As a departure from the regular hour-long all-soldier variety show by enlisted men, which "Cheers From the Camps" usually presents, the roar of American tanks going through their paces will be heard from 134 Columbia and Canadian network stations, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Music by Erik Satie is to be heard from the Columbia Concert Orchestra, with Bernard Herrmann conducting, in a suite derived from the ballet, "The Adventures of Mercury," and two "Gymnopédies," orchestrated by Debussy, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Booklet Lists Ways To Help War Effort

How a small community can "pitch in and help win the war" is told in a new issue of the Small Town Manual, which is printed by the Government and offered for free distribution.

Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager for the Department of Commerce, with headquarters in Boston, announces that the manual lists a number of community projects which can be carried out right now by any small community. It also shows some fundamental projects which will aid a small town in making the most of its economic position.

Plans described in the manual pertain to industry, agriculture, retail trade, social and recreational programs designed to put vacant factories into operation, increase employment, and help win the war.

Waban War Effort Parley Of Federation First Event

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer months, the daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations given in The Christian Science Monitor during the club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A conference on "Newton's Contribution to the War Effort" will open the season for the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs on Oct. 26 at the Union Church in Waban. The Waban Woman's Club, of which Mrs. George Belcher is President, will be hostess for the all-day meeting which is to open at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Alden H. Speare, of Newton Center, who succeeded Mrs. Howard Clayton Pearson as President of the Federation, this year, will preside at the conference.

There will be round tables in the morning, one for Club Presidents; one conducted by the Art Committee at which Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, Chairman of Art for the Massachusetts State Federation, will be speaker; the Civics Committee round table at which the housing problem in the Newtons will be discussed; Conservation round table with Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, former State Chairman of Conservation, as speaker; War Relief round table, at which Miss Nellie Osborne, a member of the State Federation War Relief Committee, will exhibit some of the work of the members and tell of what is most needed now; International Relations round table and the Public Health round table at which Miss Grace Lawrence of the Public Health Department of the City of Newton, will speak.

In the afternoon, Raymond Greene, Principal of the high school, will address the clubwomen on new developments in the school work which have been made due to the war. James Remley, Supervisor of Music in the Newton Schools, will bring a group of students and demonstrate what is being done in music in the schools.

The Newton Federation has only three meetings a year. The mid-winter session will be Feb. 23 at Newton Upper Falls with the Upper Falls Club as hostess and the annual meeting in the spring will be May 10 at the Newton Center Woman's Club. The Federation's major philanthropic project, the sale for the blind which it sponsors annually, will be held May 4, 5 and 6 at the Newton Center Woman's Club. Last season, the sale netted $1,430.

Camp Fire Girls' Return

Following a tradition—that of leaving a camp gift at the close of the summer—the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls closed Camp Kiwanis' twenty-first season last week with the purchase of War Bonds which, when they mature, will provide "campships" for girls who need the opportunities Camp Kiwanis offers.

The War Bond drive, a three-day campaign sponsored by the senior girls in camp, was carried on with pep talks, special posters and other promotion methods devised by the girls themselves. The excitement of reaching the $100 mark in the first half hour of the drive raised the goal to $200.

The first to subscribed and go "over the top" in their quota were the Blue Birds, youngest of the campers, a group of eight and nine-year-old girls. There was keen competition between the juniors, middlers and seniors and, when the drive closed, enough money had been pledged to purchase more than $200 of bonds and stamps.

The presentation of the bonds was made at the closing banquet with nearly 300 campers, counselors, staff members and guests present. A large cake lighted with 21 candles prepared by "Fanny," the camp cook, and tiny individual cakes with a candle for each girl, represented 21 years of good camping, of democratic living, and happy friendships, provided by Camp Kiwanis.

The Council Fire which closed the season on Friday evening gave recognition to campers for individual accomplishments and skill in swimming, boating, canoeing, life saving, camp craft, archery, tennis, badminton, marionettes, and arts and crafts.

The rank of Torch Bearer, the highest in the Camp Fire Girls program, was presented to campers Jean Johnson of Wollaston, and Helen Nelson of Boston, and to counselors Evelyn and Ruth Eynon of Lynn. Then 250 tiny candles were set afloat on the lake in a traditional ceremony, sending campers away with happy memories of a summer spent in one of the most popular camps in New England.

Miss Barbara Hodges, guest counselor, who is an evacuee from Portsmouth, England, assisted on the swimming staff at Camp Kiwanis, and brought many interesting stories and talks to the campers. Valerie Nyman, also an English evacuee, was a camper at Kiwanis for the season.

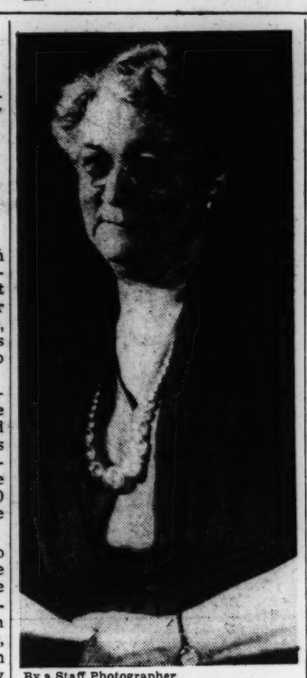
Despite the war, campers continued to benefit from a varied program of water sports, riding, hand crafts, camp craft, nature, puppetry, tennis, badminton and archery, over 500 having enjoyed the camp this season.

Camp Kiwanis is owned and conducted by the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls.

Praises Women's Work

The service of New England women in Civilian Defense, the Red Cross and countless other war activities receives a tribute in a forthcoming advertisement of the First National Bank. It points out their co-operation in the Government salvage campaign for scrap metals and rubber, in the nutritional program and the purchase of War Savings Stamps and Bonds.

There is also an old print showing the New England women of Colonial days, fighting side by side with their men folk in their beleaguered homes. A copy of the original print suitable for framing, may be obtained upon request to the bank.



By a Staff Photographer
Mrs. Alden H. Speare
President of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, which will open its season with a conference on "Newton's Contribution to the War Effort," to be held Oct. 26 at the Union Church in Waban.

H. W. Robbins Promoted To Rank of Full Colonel

Lieut. Col. Howard W. Robbins, who for six years was a United States Commissioner at the Federal Building, Boston, and who was called to active duty in the Army after the assault on Pearl Harbor as Chief of Protection for the six New England States, with Offices at 17 Court Street, was notified today by the War Department that he had been promoted from lieutenent colonel to colonel of United States Infantry.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Harvest Show Free of Fees All Along Line

Entries to Boston's Victory Harvest Show, sponsored by the Advertising Club of Boston, and to be held at Horticultural Hall on Sept. 28, 29, and 30, may be made through the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it is announced by the Advertising Club. There will be no charge made for exhibits, and there will be no admission charge to the show.

The show was recently indorsed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a syndicated article, which said: "I wonder if many cities can boast of the success which Boston seems to have with its victory gardens. They are actually planning a Victory Harvest Show at Horticultural Hall, Boston, Sept. 28, 29 and 30 and to give war stamps and bonds to the lucky prize winners.

"They include among their competitors suburban residents who have had large gardens, but also allow entries from the lone apartment resident who has grown one vegetable in his window box.

"Boston took the admonition of the Department of Agriculture seriously. You will remember that we were told that no time, energy and vital materials were to be used on land which would not, and could not, bring forth a good harvest.

"So they are going to prove that even though Boston is a great city, it is still sufficiently near the soil to have a garden show of prize products. I think they should be congratulated," says Mrs. Roosevelt, "and I am sure there are many other places which could do the same."

President Ernest Hoftyzer of the Advertising Club of Boston, sponsor of Boston's First Victory Harvest Show in co-operation with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has named the following committee to conduct this vital war effort—Theodore W. Leggett, President; Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of New England Poultryman and the Yankee Food Merchant, Vice-Chairman and Karl B. Musser, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Guernsey Club, Secretary.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 26
12 noon WMEX, 1510kc

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down." by John Steinbeck, with Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room," featuring Robert E. Perry, Mary Barthelmess and others. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Bed Time Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Metropolitan—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lemarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Paramount—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Jane Wyman, Ellen Drew. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:05, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans." Preston Foster. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—India in Crisis." "Churchill's Island." "Spanish Fiesta." "Getting Your Money's Worth," "Obey Your Air Raid Warden," " latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crossroads." William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:58, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:03, 9:29.

Telepix—"Ballet Russe in Spanish Fiesta." "March of Time's India in Crisis." "Bobby Riggs' Tennis Pointers." "Spare Time in the Army," Disney cartoons, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Top Sergeant," Leo Carillo. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood, Rex Harrison. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Uptown—"The Man Who Wouldn't Die." Lloyd Nolan. 2:50, 5:30, 8:25. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 11:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Her Cardboard Lover." Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Remember Pearl arbor." Don Barry, Fay McKenzie. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autrey. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Mad Monster." Johnny Downs, Anna Nagle. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 5, 8. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner: "Lady in a Jam." Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Juke Girl." Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

Harvard: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2, 8.

University: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring." 2. Evenings continuous from 7:30.

Strand: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:17, 9:17. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:10, 7, 9:35. "Tough as They Come." 2:05, 8:35.

Park: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. Victor Mature. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Florence Rice. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "May Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:50, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "I Married an Angel." Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "In Old California," John Wayne, B. Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Rings on Her Fingers." Ronald Reagan, Gene Tierney. Short subject.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "One in a Million," Sonja Henie. "Our Russian Front," Walter Huston, narrator. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Maisie Gets Her Man." Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Mystic: "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 3:25, 8:30. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 1:45 7:45. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:30.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Brent, Anne Shirley. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 3:30, 8:15. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon, Mary Anderson. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Her Cardboard Lover." Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Blondie Goes to College." Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew, 2, 8.

Strand: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton, "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2:19, 8:04. "Private Buckeroo," with the Andrews Sisters. 3:44, 9:29.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Girl From Alaska," Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce, Milton Berle. 8, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 2, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Murder in the Big House." 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Our Town," William Holden, Martha Scott. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3:43, 8:03. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:10, 6:30, 9:56.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World - Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.

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with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO. G. CARROLL
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Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20.
Seats for next 6 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
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Every Eve. Ex. SUN. & MON., 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Prot...ptly Filled

CHERYL CROWFORD presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—W. 44th St. Air-cooled. No perf. Mon. Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-55c

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50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
30—News Subjects—30
GUEST ANALYST
WAVERLY ROOT
TEX McCRARY
HERE COMES CAVALRY
RACK 'EM UP
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS
CARTOONS—
AIR-CONDITIONED

KEITH MEMORIAL
DOORS OPEN 9:00 A. M.
2nd BIG WEEK!
GARY COOPER
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
A CO-HIT—FLYING WITH MUSIC
Marjorie Woodworth

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
"WINGS FOR THE EAGLE"
Plus "The Postman Didn't Ring"
Ann SHERIDAN • Dennis MORGAN

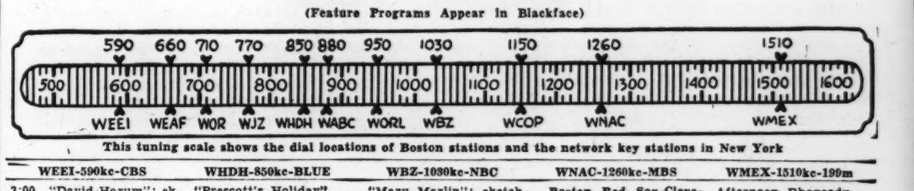
PARAMOUNT NOW **FENWAY**
Dorothy LAMOUR • Richard DENNING
"Beyond the Blue Horizon"
In Technicolor Plus "Sweater Girl"

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH | LAST 7 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. THURS.
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with CONRAD NAGEL
EVES. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20. THURS. & SAT. MATS. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65 (Tax Incl.)

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott's Holiday" ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15 News; Hollywood ...	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	land Indians	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30 Keyboard Concerts:	"Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Sidney Sukoenig ..	U. S. Army Program....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Second baseball game:	'Wartime Buying'; Music
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"	land Indians	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Piano Team	Club Matinee: News....	'Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	land Indians	Terry O'Toole's Orch...
5:15 lies; music; songs.	"Sea Hound": drama...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Red Sox-Cleveland	Terry O'Toole's Orch...
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"..	"Flying Patrol"; sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs....	Sports; Music	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense..
6:00 News comments ...	News: Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen ..	News; War Comments..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports: "Waltz Time"...
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy.....	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Helen Hayes, Talk.....	March to Victory.....
7:15 G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen": drama.....	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	Music; News .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Political talk	"Confidentially Yours"...	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	Political Talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"Is That So?"; forum...
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Roy Porter, news.....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch....	"Let's Be Neighbors"...
8:15 Heir?": drama	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	chorus; drama.....	Morton Gould's Orch....	Vincent Youman's Music
8:30 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough".....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	Civilian Defense; Music,
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News.	"Sing for Dough".....	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music.....
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.....	Yankee News Service...	Variety Hour .....
9:30 "Cheers From the	This Nation at War....	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Camps": variety	Nation at War: comedy.	John Nesbit; music....	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 show of soldier	Morgan Beatty, News ..	"A Date With Judy"..	John B. Hughes, news..	Navy Induction Exercises:
10:15 talent from camps	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	comedy serial	Sports Reporter.....	Entertainment by Ten
10:30 Round Table	Carmen Cavallero's Or..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Dance Orchestra	Per Cent Club.....
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	News Service .....
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music.....	News Service	Music You Want.....	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Rudy Wallace's Orch....	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music: orchestra ..	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	News Service	Rudy Wallace's Orch....	Day's End: News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Recital	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Music; Talk; News.....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; Music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News

Three 'Gas' Dealers Subpoenaed in Bay State's First 'Black Market' Case

OPA Checks Beaches And Tennis Club

Massachusetts has had its first "black market" case in connection with gasoline rationing, it was announced today by State officials of the Office of Price Administration. Three dealers are involved: Crown Gas & Oil Company of Somerville; the Houde Oil Filling Station of Gardner, and William S. Daley of West Springfield.

Managers and proprietors of the stations have been subpoenaed to appear next Tuesday at a hearing in the New England Regional OPA offices on Court Street, Boston, before Thomas Robertson of the Washington OPA office.

The Crown station is charged with failing to obliterate ration coupons during the recent temporary gasoline rationing plan. Arthur J. Houde is charged with falsely registering his total inventory of gasoline for the permanent rationing plan, and William S. Daley is charged with making illegal sales of gasoline.

At Tennis Matches

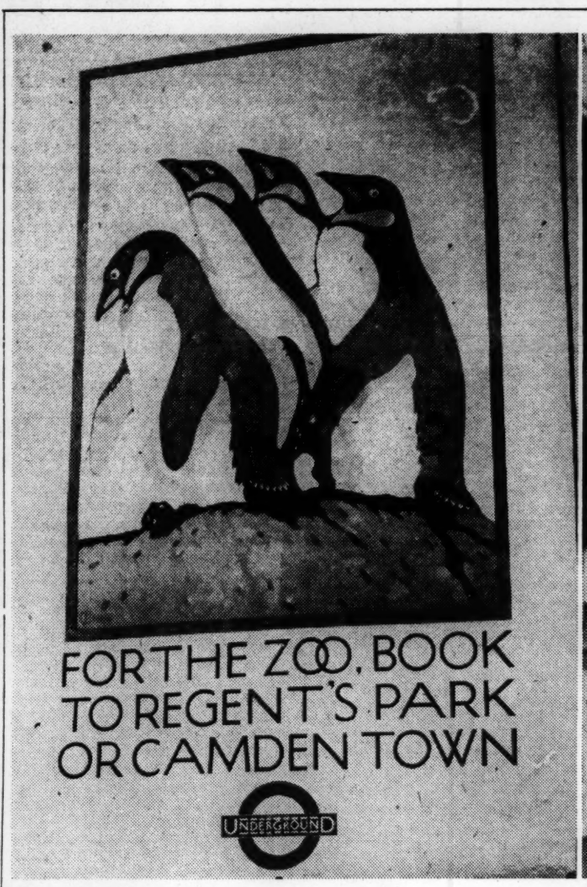
The Longwood Cricket Club, scene of daily tennis matches during the summer and of the Longwood Bowl matches last week, is not exempt from the attentions of inspectors from the Office of Price Administration, it was revealed yesterday. According to Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, a check was made throughout the past week, similar to the check made at the Rockingham Race Track in Salem, N. H., to determine whether motorists were driving to the Longwood Bowl frequently in violation of gasoline-rationing regulations.

Four inspectors toured the area in the vicinity of the tennis courts each day last week and recorded registration numbers of cars which were repeatedly parked there. Whether any violations were discovered, and if so how many, was not revealed by Mr. Parkman's office this morning.

Yesterday about 100 of the 275 automobile owners whose cars were found at Rockingham Park in possible violation of rationing rules appeared at the State OPA headquarters in Park Square to show cause why their ration cards should not be taken from them. All 275 were required to appear either yesterday or today, and John M. Russell, OPA enforcement attorney, said today, "Failure to appear will be accepted by us as prima facie evidence that the owner violated the rationing regulation." Thirty more owners appeared today.

Beaches Inspected

It was disclosed also that Salisbury, Nantasket, and Revere Beaches have been the object of search of OPA inspectors this week, with a special lookout being kept for bearers of "S" cards—the ration cards designed for "service" vehicles such as trucks and business cars.



By a Staff Photographer

Travel Posters on Sale in Auction at Boston Shop

An unusual collection of foreign-travel posters went on sale today in the Thread and Needle Shop on Boylston Street. Left: Penguins at the London Zoo: Book to Camden Town. Center: Miss Edith W. Fisher, Manager of the Shop. Right: A figure on flying skis calls tourists to Switzerland in this picturesque travel poster, a poster that typifies the chief attraction in the Bernese Oberland.

Crocker Urges That Veterans Aid Peace Plan

Courteney Crocker, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, today called upon President Roosevelt to appoint a committee including five or more World War I veterans to begin now a thorough study of the organization of postwar peace. To this committee he proposed adding a similar number of World War II veterans at the end of the war "to have a voice in the peace terms."

The Crocker proposal was contained in a letter to President Roosevelt.

"As a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate," Mr. Crocker wrote, "I am daily stressing the necessity of establishing after this war is over a world organization for peace based on a system of mutual protection. I do this both because of the importance of that ideal psychologically in helping the United Nations to win the war, and because such an organization is essential if we are to put an end to recurring wars of aggression by would-be dictators.

"In this connection I venture to make a suggestion which, if acted on now, would have most beneficial results. It is that you appoint a committee to include five or more veterans of the last war to begin now a thorough study of the organization of postwar peace, with provision for the addition to that committee of five or more veterans of the present war as soon as the war is won and they have been honorably discharged from service."

European Poster Sale At Auction

Europe for Sale! England, France, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, the Scandinavian countries, Finland—eight of them in all. Their color suggested, their history hinted at, all their allure in symbols and signs. Hanging in long rows on the walls of a Boylston Street shop. Emmanual College, Cambridge, the college of John Harvard, makes a superb architectural poster; Chartres towering above mediaeval roofs and a twisting river, the sands of Mount St. Michel or of Saint-Jean de-Luz, Kandersteg and a figure on flying skis, Ravenna and its sunny courts. Yes, all Europe was for sale this morning in Boylston Street.

In a way, it was a sad event. The auction sale which marks the finish of The Thread and Needle Shop, after 66 years. Miss Edith W. Fisher, who has run the shop for a third of that time, was sober but philosophical. It is not that she is obliged to sell, but that she feels it is sensible—before, well, before everything becomes too impossibly difficult. It has been a delight to her—that shop. She wishes to withdraw before any of the circumstances could become painful.

A Boston institution The Thread and Needle Shop has been for years. It reflected the taste and the judgment and the enthusiasm of Miss Fisher, who told her public, on this the morning of the auction sale, what fun she has always had with her shop. She will miss it, of course, but her enthusiasm for another activity will take its place. For Miss Fisher is going across Boylston Street to take a course of study at Boston University.

In the cases and on the shelves of her shop, there were many kinds of merchandise: practical things, prosaic things often, but the best and the comeliest she could find. From Austria, Miss Fisher used to bring certain pins which were made into buttons, popular with her Boston customers. But always the posters loomed as most important.

For 11 years Miss Fisher went abroad in pursuit of them. Whereas most people have found infinite trouble in buying these railroad posters, Miss Fisher and her commissionaire knew how. They appealed direct to the publicity directors of the railroads; they visited the storerooms to make their selections. Four railroads of England have been represented in her collection, of which the London and North Eastern posters are the most beautiful.

Miss Fisher used to order English and Continental posters in lots of 5, 10, 20, 30; her business in the selling of posters would amount to about $2,000 a year. Whenever anybody wanted a railroad poster, he went as a matter of course to The Thread and Needle Shop.

And today 50 of these posters are on sale, 50 out of Miss Fishtr's own private collection. The little shop was thronged with former customers, with dealers, with friends. How many of them knew that they were buying all Europe? Its memories, its happy experiences, the Europe of times which were normal and harmonious, orderly, safe, the times which one day will return to the world.

M. W.

She Likes to Design Cottons, They Express 'Youngness'

"Style that is not in tune with what the mass of the people want, just isn't going to count," said Mary Lewis, well-known fashion designer and Supervisor of Wearing Apparel for Sears Roebuck & Co. Miss Lewis was in Boston at the Hotel Kenmore today to attend an order-office sales meeting of the mail-order concern.

She described her job as that of designing conservative, practical, durable and attractive outer apparel for girls and women within the low-price limits of mail-order selling. "We do very little pioneering," she said, "and everything that goes into the mail-order catalogue must be a tried and proven success. Also, it has to be 'photogenic' and describable in terms that the buyer at a distance will understand and build into a definite mental picture."

Was there any one type of clothing, we asked, which Miss Lewis enjoyed designing more than any others? "Cottons," she declared emphatically. "I love cottons. I think they are made for America. Cotton expresses the youngness of America. It is wearable and smart and cleanly and charming; and there is no effect that can't be achieved with cotton."

Miss Lewis is the first woman apparel supervisor Sears Roebuck has had. She was appointed to the position in May, and she has been styling clothes for the concern for two years. In addition she has her own Fifth Avenue shop in New York, where the clothes reflect her passion for simplicity. "I loathe the so-called afternoon-dress," she said. "I think clothes should be simple above all things, without furbelows and a lot of trimming."

She believes that the mail-order customer's taste has improved vastly within the past two years and that the demand has been met by improved manufacturing methods and styling. "I think their tastes have improved for various reasons — partly because of the movies, the radio, and the other influences that are so available to them today."

At today's meeting there were present the order-office managers from 32 of Sears Roebuck's New England offices, to watch a presentation of merchandise from the fall catalogue. Miss Anne Williams, assistant to Miss Lewis in charge of sales promotion in the wearing apparel field, conducted the meeting and arranged the "fashion show" which was part of it.

Mail-Order Fashion Designer

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary Lewis

Expert on clothes from New York City, who since May of this year has held the position of Supervisor of Wearing Apparel for Sears Roebuck and Company. She is in Boston today, attending sales meetings of the company at the Hotel Kenmore.

Bay State Plants Get War Honors

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP) — Selection of 49 industrial plants to receive the joint Army-Navy production award in recognition of outstanding performance in war production was announced yesterday by the War and Navy Departments.

GIVE OUR FIGHTING MEN A FIGHTING CHANCE

Illustration courtesy Office of War Information

DONATE A

Telephone Call a day

YOU WANT to get on with the war. You want more speed. Do you want to help?

WILL YOU MAKE at least one less telephone call a day, every day? Every telephone user in New England making even one less call a day would clear the wires for well over 1,000,000 war calls a day.

THE PLAIN FACT is there just aren't enough telephone facilities for all the war-time demands. Materials for added telephone facilities are needed first for war.

THERE'S A SHORTAGE of time for winning this war. Even seconds count. Telephone service saves time. Calls you don't make speed calls for war factories, shipyards, military posts and naval stations.

PARTICULARLY, make fewer non-essential long distance calls. Please make all calls briefer. Every second you can save adds to the speed we've got to have to win this war.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Great U. S.-Japanese Sea Battle Raging Off Solomon Islands

Continued from Page 1

capture their shore bases in this area. Thois counterattack has developed and is now being met.

Nazis Take Peak:

Germans Pressing Nearer Stalingrad

The German communiqué today said that at the mouth of the Kuban, Rumanian formations occupied the harbor town of Temryuk.

German Alpine troops were reported to have mastered several passes of the Caucasus Mountains, a group of Alpine troops having hoisted the German flag on Mount Elborus (18,471 feet), highest peak of the Caucasus.

Mount Elborus is about 50 miles southeast of Pyatigorsk, which has been a battle region for the past week. It is the highest mountain in Europe, nearly 3,000 feet higher than the tallest of the Alps.

Axis attacks northwest and south of Stalingrad gained further ground despite desperate Soviet resistance said a communiqué. The Kuban Valley town of Temryuk is 40 miles northwest of Novorossisk.

Moscow concedes that German troops, heavily supported by tanks and planes, had pushed Red Army units back from the eastern banks of the Don Bend and advanced anew toward Stalingrad despite severe losses.

The Germans were said to have dropped parachutists in groups numbering sometimes as many as 100 men on the Don and Caucasian fronts. Nevertheless, even though ground was yielded, these reports said the Russians have held their lines intact.

Northern Pincer Held Most Dangerous

The Nazi arm pressing northeastward from Kotelnikovski was regarded by British military sources in London to be the most menacing to Stalingrad. These sources said Russian counterattacks were believed to be holding the Germans back in the Don Elbow and southeast of Kletskaya.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said air-borne troops descended anywhere from 12 to 18 miles behind the front lines. It stressed, however, that these aerial penetrations were on a far smaller scale than those the Nazis made in the Lowlands and Crete. The reason, it suggested, was that Soviet destruction of German transport planes has weakened the enemy's air strength.

A series of engagements in the four active sectors of the Stalingrad-Caucasus Front was declared to have cost the Germans 1,450 killed and 84 tanks damaged or destroyed, but the Soviet position in the south was never more critical.

In the face of setbacks, the Moscow Radio revived Premier Stalin's May Day demand for the final defeat of Germany this year and Russian soldiers—their lines fluid but still intact—again were urged to stand their ground.

The German advance from a Don bend bridgehead established at heavy cost some 40 miles from Stalingrad was of unspecified extent.

The pincer action against Stalingrad from the direction of Kotelnikovski, 95 miles to the southwest, was developed by a tank wedge into Soviet lines, although Red Star said the tanks remained cut off from infantry support.

Russians Fall Back In Central Caucasus

Russians fell back in both the central Caucasus and below Krasnodar in the West, but levied a heavy toll on the Germans, it was announced.

The midnight communiqué disclosed fighting in the area of Prokhladnenski, placing the Germans only 85 miles northwest of Grozny's oil wells and refineries in the Caucasus. This represents a Nazi advance of 50 miles from Mineralnye Vody in a week.

Large Nazi concentrations forced Soviet troops to abandon two more settlements in the fighting retreat south of Krasnodar toward the Caucasian port of Novorossisk, the Russians said. One engagement was said to have cost the Germans 150 killed.

Red Navy warships were reported to have sunk a 7,000-ton Axis transport in the Gulf of Finland.

The Vichy radio said, quoting report from Helsingfors, that more than 20 Russian planes were over Helsingfors Monday night, causing the longest air-raid alarm of the year there.

The broadcast said bombs fell outside the City and that the alert sirens sounded three times during the night.

A Stockholm radiocast said Finnish antiaircraft guns put up "a colossal barrage of fire" against the air raiders.

Bomb Frankfort:

RAF Also Strikes Wiesbaden Works

A "strong force" of Royal Air Force bombers attacked Frankfort, Wiesbaden and other objectives in the Upper Rhineland Monday night in the first RAF night attack on Germany in a week, the Air Ministry said today.

The exact strength of the force sent over Germany was not disclosed, but the announced loss of 16 planes indicated that some 300 planes took part, on the basis of a 5 per cent loss. However, bad weather over the continent may have contributed to the losses.

Frankfort is on the Main River, 22 miles from its confluence with the Rhine at Mainz, and is an important German commercial and industrial center.

Machinery, electrical supplies, and chemicals are its most important products.

Wiesbaden is best known as a fashionable "spa," but it is also a manufacturing city of some importance and a communications center.

It was the first time Wiesbaden had been mentioned as an RAF objective. Frankfort, with its chemical works, oil refineries, and other industrial plants, had been raided 33 times previously.

Besides the two cities, railway objectives were attacked in the Low Countries by planes of the Fighter Command and some locomotives were destroyed, it added.

The last RAF night attack on Germany was Aug. 18 when Flensburg, shipyard and submarine-building center near the Danish border, was bombed.

Fortresses Bomb Le Trait Shipyards

Meanwhile the United States High Command in Britain, ignoring the protest of Vichy against the Aug. 17 raid on Rouen in Occupied France, sent Flying Fortresses back to the vicinity to attack Nazi shipyards at Le Trait in the fourth daylight bombing of French territory in eight days.

The big bombers, escorted by fighters of the RAF, the United States Air Force, and the Polish Air Force, all reached their target on the Seine River near Rouen, and all returned to their bases as in the previous raids.

American sources said 12 of the big fortresses took part in the raid. They again proved their ability to cope with the German Focke-Wulf 190 fighter, reputed to be one of the best in the air. One of the Fortresses encountered one of these planes on the return trip, and a small number of its crew were wounded, but it got back to its base.

Le Trait shipyards, approximately half way between Le Harve and Rouen, are being used especially for submarine building. Fighter pilots said they saw sticks of bombs falling in the target area.

Fight Off Flushing:

British Report Nazi Ship Damaged

A German antiaircraft ship was "almost certainly sunk" in a lively engagement between four German vessels of that type and British light naval forces off Flushing, the Netherlands, Monday night, the Admiralty announced.

The British suffered no casualties and all their vessels returned safely to port, a communiqué said.

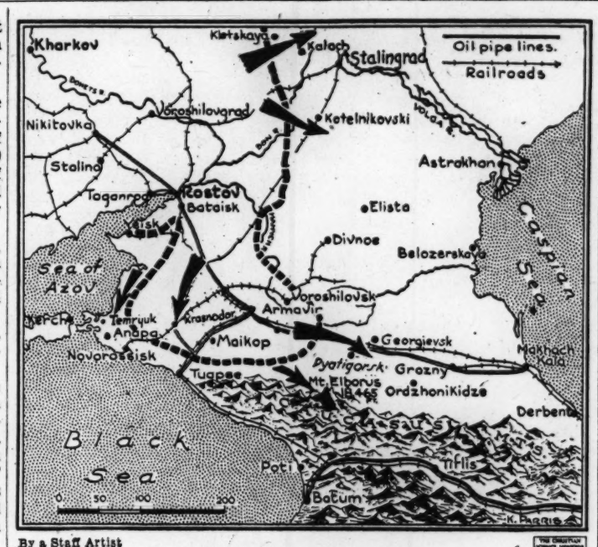
U. S. Troops Train For Desert Battle

By the Associated Press

At a United States Army Camp in Egyptian Desert, Aug. 25

United States soldiers are getting accustomed to desert life in this camp and preparing for their part in operations.

Americans live in ready-made barracks which they brought with them and erected in a few days. Their beds are Egyptian-made — heavy wooden frames with rope networks and mattresses. They are clumsy in appearance but very comfortable.



By a Staff Artist

Crucial Battle in Soviet

Black arrows indicate main points of German pressure against Russians. Broken line shows approximately locations of main battle line.

The other three German ships "were heavily engaged with gunfire and it is considered that damage and casualties were inflicted on them," the Admiralty said.

It reported the first German vessel was hit by a torpedo fired from a British motor torpedo boat.

The German High Command said German minesweepers attacked numerically superior British torpedo boats in the Channel Monday, sinking one and setting another afire and destroying a larger boat of unidentified type. Two more British torpedo boats were sunk by German patrol vessels, it said. German forces were declared to have returned safely.

Meanwhile the sinking of a United States tanker carrying oil to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was announced by the Brazilian Government while the United States Navy revealed that a United States merchantman had been sunk in the Indian Ocean in late June.

The tanker, the 5,480-ton Louisiana, understood to have been operated by the Texas Company, brought to 440 the Associated Press total of announced sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor. The other merchant vessel was not included in the total because of its location.

Aegean Bombing:

Slight Damage Reported by Rome

Rome reported today that Allied air attacks against sectors of Axis-occupied Greece and Italian possessions in the Aegean Sea had caused limited damage.

Britain's Mediterranean warships bombed Rhodes Aug. 13. The aerial actions, it is believed, may have been centered in that same island area.

Egypt on Alert:

Rommel Attack Held Imminent

Increased air activity over the Egyptian desert and continued Axis efforts to get convoys across the Mediterranean led to renewed speculation over the possibility of another offensive by German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The Italians have intimated repeatedly that the present lull in the desert fighting would end soon.

British military critics expressed belief that Marshal Rommel, now bivouacked 80 miles west of Alexandria along the desert coast, had managed to get substantial re-enforcements. Persistent Allied bombing of his supply lines may, however, prevent him from gathering full strength for an attack.

Over the weekend United States Army planes were active in the desert area while Royal Air Force bombers blasted Tobruk, Marshal Rommel's Libyan supply base, and destroyed one enemy transport plane near Derna. A medium-sized Axis supply ship which had been bombed and stopped by an RAF raider was sunk by a British submarine.

On the British side, it appeared doubtful whether Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, the new Middle East commanding officer, had had time to make final plans for an offensive, even if adequate armored equipment and transport were available.

The worst of the summer weather is over in the desert. Fighting conditions should improve steadily in the next several weeks.

Pacific Air Fight:

Japanese Routed Over New Guinea

The second air battle in as many days in which the Japanese lost more than one fourth of their planes and the Allies none at all was reported in a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today.

Of 13 enemy fighter planes encountered over eastern New Guinea, it said, four were shot down, others were damaged, and the only Allied casualty was one plane which returned to its base damaged.

This followed an earlier announcement that 13 out of 47 enemy planes were shot down Sunday over Darwin. Again Monday night, Japanese planes tried unsuccessfully to bombard the far northern Australian port. Bombs fell in a swamp, the communiqué said.

Over New Britain, it added, two enemy Zero fighters tried vainly to intercept an allied reconnaissance unit and one was last seen afire.

In the first action reported aground in the jungle warfare on New Guinea since Aug. 17, the communiqué said Japanese ground patrols were dispersed at Kokoda, the point where enemy forces which landed at Buna and Gona have penetrated deepest in the overland thrust toward Allied-held Port Moresby.

Shift in China:

New Japanese Thrust Forecast

A general United Nations offensive against the Japanese was urged by the Chinese press today to thwart an apparent Japanese move to shift forces in China for an attack in another direction.

The influential Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao said the Japanese were withdrawing from Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces to prepare "another thrust in some more useful place." An attack on Siberia, India, or Australia would be more to Japan's advantage than to waste troops on unprofitable enterprises in China, the paper said.

The Chinese High Command announced the recapture of Linchwan (Puchow), second largest Japanese base in Kiangsi Province Monday night and said another Chinese force was within 30 miles of Nanchang, main Japanese base in the province.

An Army spokesman said the Chinese had advanced within six miles of Chuhsien, an important base in Chekiang Province for prospective bombing expeditions against Japan.

In Kiangsi Province, the Chinese have reoccupied Juihung, 30 miles east of Nanchang, the spokesman said.

He estimated that the Japanese were withdrawing between 50,000 and 60,000 troops from Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces and transferring them to their original stations in East China.

Russia Uses Rigid Economy In Effort to Recoup Losses

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 25—How well has Russia been able to overcome the tremendous supply problems that have resulted from new German advances into its important industrial and oil supplying areas?

This question is almost as difficult to answer inside the Soviet Union as it is from without.

It is clear, however, that Russia is making heroic efforts to replenish its losses and that through economies and improvisations and recourse to hidden resources it may prove to be capable of strong resistance for a far longer period than many outside observers have supposed.

For example, strictest economies in fuel utilization through the use of local combustibles has helped to make up the loss of Ukranian coal. Many locomotive firemen manage to use large admixtures of cinders, slag, siftings and sawdust without loss of efficiency while more and more power stations are burning peat which is so abundant through widespread areas of Russia.

From this same standpoint of economy one should approach the problem resulting from loss of some Caucasus oil centers and its possible aggravation by further German advances. Like the industrial capacity of the Urals and Siberia which completely upset calculations of foreign economists last year who said Russia had lost three-fifths of its industries and oil, developments in East Russia and Siberia have remained a jealously guarded secret so that estimates, pessimistic or otherwise, have little value.

A "Second Baku"

Russia has a "second Baku" between the Volga and Urals but it is hard to say what this title really means—whether it is honorary or anywhere near being substantive, one fact is that Russia is one of the world's leading oil producers.

If Germany could build up reserves of oil Russia could certainly do the same. The Soviets already have taken steps to curtail non-military combustion of oil. Many haulage departments in Russian factories are converting lorries so they can be operated with fuel other than gasoline. The same can be done with tractors during the winter repair period which follows autumn plowing. In oil, as in other supplies, there is still a considerable margin for economy even if certain inconveniences for the population result. At the moment Baku and Grozny remain in Russian hands so it is at least premature to discuss how Russia will get along without them.

The scrap metal economy campaign now being sponsored by the Soviet trade unions is having highly encouraging results. At one Ural factory a trade union investigator found enough scrap metal rusting to make 450 light and medium tanks or 100,000 shells.

Responsibility on All

After losses of territory suffered in the past three months all Soviet Workers' executives will have to learn to see things through the eyes of this zealous trade unionist. In half a week a small team of lorry drivers can economize enough benzine to supply one tank for a day's battle. Other teams failing to follow this example will be made to feel they have practically kept a battalion of tanks out of action for 24 hours. Russian industry, when the war broke out, was confronted with the arsenals of Germany and occupied Europe.

Since then Russian industry has been rapidly learning to use material, time and labor for what they are worth in wartime, not as elements of a long term program of economic construction. From newspaper reports we see that their new evaluation is entering the psychology of the people.

Years of reading figures and percentages in five year plans have made the Soviet public particularly responsive to the kind of publicity used in economy campaigns which might be lost on the general public in other countries. Here is an excerpt from Komsomlskaya Pravda: "Thirty five million shells could be made by machine tools released if only one-quarter of tractor parts needed throughout the country for winter repairs could be found in stores, workshops and scrap heaps."

New Testaments in Luba-Lulua Dialect On Long Journey to the Belgian Congo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first three thousand revised copies of the New Testament to be printed in the Luba-Lulua dialect are now on their way from London via New York to the Belgian Congo after almost three years' delay caused by the war, it has been announced here by the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Missionaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church stationed in the district between the Kasai and the Lulua rivers, in the Belgian Congo, where about three million people speaking the Luba-Lulua dialect live, are reported to be eagerly awaiting arrival of the new Bibles.

Although the manuscript, a revision of the New Testament originally published in 1920, was delivered to the printer in June, 1939, the outbreak of war shortly thereafter served to cause delays due to labor and paper shortages, partial bombing of the printing plant, and in transporting corrected proof copy. Almost three years after delivery of the manuscript, the completed books, now unable to be shipped from England direct to Africa, have reached their first stage of the long journey in safety.

The Bible in the Luba-Lulua dialect was first reduced to written form about 1890 by missionaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The first complete Luba-Lulua Bible, the joint work of Dr. William Morrison, Dr. T. C. Vinson, and their helpers, was published by the American Bible Society in 1927.

To meet the demand for a new edition of the Bible that would fuse the varied dialects spoken in the mission area into a common language that could soon be understood by all the people, the Mission appointed five missionaries to form a revision committee of which Rev. L. A. McMurray is chairman.

Leadville, Colo., Booms Again; Is Now 'Defense Rental Area'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEADVILLE, Colo.—Harrison Avenue is aglow with lights and thronged with people again of a Saturday night. One of the strangest metamorphoses due to the war is the "boom" which has caused the Government to make an emergency rent-control district—a "defense rental area"—of old Leadville, once one of the largest silver camps in the Rockies and the biggest city in Colorado. For a generation it became a declining near-ghost town that lived only in the glories of its past and the old-timers' stubborn prophecies of a glorious future "some day."

But none of the old-timers would have been so brash as to predict a Leadville so crowded and roaring, in 1942, that the Government would have to step in and control rents.

Leadville sits on top of a complex of mineral veins that contain silver and a little gold, copper, lead and zinc, the quintuplets of complex-ore mining in the Rockies.

Mt. Massive and Mt. Elbert, mightiest peaks in Colorado, look down upon it from across upper reaches of the wide Arkansas River Valley, in which the mighty river-to-be is still a limpid mountain stream. First, Leadville was a gold camp, old Oro, where miners were much plagued by a heavy black sticky sand that clogged the sluices.

Sensational Discovery

When someone found that the black stuff was really a lead-silver carbonate running hundreds of dollars to the ton, Leadville really began to boom. By the time its fantastic course was run, it had produced approximately half a billion dollars' worth of metals, mostly gold and silver, later in part of copper, lead and zinc which the old-timers, truly interested only in the precious metals, grudgingly sold as by-products.

The gravel in California Gulch—original site of the gold discovery, named because the discoverer whooped: "Boys, I got all Californy here in my pan!"—and the other gulches have been washed and washed again with more modern machinery, and nuggets as large as peanuts are still found, with enough finer gold to repay the washers.

But it is not a revival of silver and gold that has boomed the old two-mile-high town again, although in late years, since the price of gold was raised, there has been increased activity in precious-metal mining.

Molybdenum Pays Off

First, it was odd, black soft stuff found on Bartlett Mountain 13 miles northward, and called molybdenum. The old-timers shook their heads over the veins, soft and graphitic, and threw away the ore because they knew nothing it was good for—just a curiosity.

But the Climax Molybdenum Company developed the world's biggest molybdenum enterprise, and the miners and their families overflowed accommodations at the camp, and drove back and forth from Leadville. Then the big zinc mine at Gilman, westward, got into war production, and there was more overflow and more pay roll money to be spent in Leadville.

But the biggest growth of all came recently when the Army decided to build a major camp for training ski troops at Pando, just off Tennessee Pass on the main highway west of Leadville.

Hundreds and later thousands of workmen poured in, to alter the highway for the Army's needs and now to build the camp. They will be followed shortly by thousands of the hardiest of America's soldiers, training for high-mountain and winter warfare.

The rent-control order applies to all towns in Lake, Summit and Eagle Counties, three of the highest in Colorado and therefore in the nation, strung along the Continental Divide.

Earth Owes Sun Many Billions Daily For Light and Heat From Storehouse

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—If the sun sent the earth a bill for the light and heat it delivers, says Dr. Paul W. Merrill, it would run a billion dollars a second.

"Figure up a month's bill if you care to," suggests the Mount Wilson Observatory astronomer, "and then recall that the earth receives less than one two-billionth part of the sun's total output, most of which travels past the solar system out to the abysmal depth of interstellar space."

The surface layers of the sun, like the filament of your electric lamp bulb, must receive a constant supply of energy, the sun's interior serving as its powerhouse, writes Dr. Merrill in the current leaflet of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

The pulsation of the electric current causing rhythmic fluctuations in the brightness of your lamp is matched by variable stars, which change their brightness in a regular, periodic manner.

"If the voltage rises suddenly the electric lamp will flare up brilliantly and soon burn out. This is something a star can imitate.

"For no apparent reason, a star undistinguished among millions of its fellows may suddenly go out of control and increase in brightness in a day or two by the astonishing factor of 80,000.

"Such a star is called a nova, and here again the analogy between the lamp and star is correct to the extent that both receive greatly augmented supplies of energy through the usual delivery service.

"Of all the novae perhaps one in 30,000 belong to a special, very extreme group, supernovae. A supernova may be 600,000,000 times as bright as the sun.

"If one were at the distance of the sun, its radiation on the earth would be approximately equaled by filling the whole visible sky with suns and then multiplying by 6,000."

Coolidge House To Serve WAVES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP)—The commanding officer of the Navy's WAVES will live in the 10-room white brick house of Mrs. Grace G. Coolidge, the widow of former President Calvin Coolidge said today.

Mrs. Coolidge announced the completion of "friendly negotiations" with Capt. Herbert W. Underwood for the house which she had built after her husband's passing.

Moeller Heads Danish Council

LONDON, Aug. 25 (ONA)—Christmas Moeller, former Danish Minister of Commerce who escaped to England last spring, has been elected President of the Danish Council and the Working Committee of the Council, it was announced here.

The election inaugurates a new era in the Free Danes' struggle under a new leadership deriving its authority directly from the underground movement of resistance inside occupied Denmark.

Nazis Kept Sugar Promised French For Making Guns

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 25—In a recent agreement between Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, and the Nazis it was stipulated that for a number of guns sent to Germany France should receive a certain amount of sugar, but the Nazis got the guns and kept the sugar, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The price to be paid for the sugar was fixed at 5.50 francs a kilo.

BBC said the guns were shipped to Germany and the sugar arrived in France. But the German authorities immediately requisitioned 18,000,000 kilos of the sugar. It was stated that the same sugar, for which the Laval Government had just paid 5.50 francs a kilo, the Germans got at 4.50 francs a kilo. Thus the Germans obtained the guns, kept the sugar and, moreover, made a profit of 18,000,000 francs, the broadcast added.

Maine Governor Asks Aid Of Canada to Reap Crops

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall announced he had sent a new appeal to the Federal Immigration Department for 750 "able-bodied Canadian men" to ease the farm labor shortage in Aroostook County, while the State's hard-pressed agricultural areas were assured that school students would be available for work when needed.

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Swiss Grant Asylum to Refugees

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 25 (AP)—Swiss authorities tentatively decided today to relax restrictions against refugees already within this neutral country and Swiss newspapers expressed a desire that asylum be provided for others.

Representatives of welfare groups and the Department of Justice met at Zurich to seek a solution of the problem of men, women and children who have entered or are trying to enter from France, the Netherlands, and Belgium to escape deportation to the East.

A provisional arrangement was concluded under which refugees who crossed the border before Aug. 13 will not be returned unless they are personally undesirable for grave reasons. Decisions will be made individually in subsequent cases provided the refugees formally announce themselves to authorities.

Under regulations in effect since the start of the war, foreigners formally granted entry are restricted to those in transit who have sufficient funds to maintain themselves. But the war caught 7,300 aliens in Switzerland, thousands of Allied soldiers have been interned here since the Battle of France, and other refugees filter in by night. The frontier guard was tightened two weeks ago.

Officials hold that admittance of all who wished to enter—some estimates exceed 40,000—would flood the country and complicate both the political situation and the food supply.

The Socialist newspaper Berner Tagwacht appealed to the Government to "employ the traditional Swiss asylum privilege." The Basler Nachrichten also called for modification. It urged that Jews, especially, be allowed to enter.

Jews Rounded Up

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 25 (ONA)—Intensification of anti-Jewish measures in both German-occupied and Vichy France was reported by Swiss newspaper correspondents.

Nine thousand Jews, now held in concentration camps in Unoccupied France, are to be deported "to the East" before the end of this month, according to the Basler Nationalzeitung correspondent. More than 3,600 Jews already are on the way to their unknown destination, he reported.

Protests against movement of the deportees without food was made to the Vichy authorities by Protestant, Roman Catholic, Quaker, and other organizations but has been without result, the correspondent declared, an official replying only that Jews were "undesirable elements."

The Quakers, according to the Nationalzeitung correspondent, are opening a fund in order to provide food for the next trainload of deportees but this, he added, was only a drop on the "hot stone of misery."

Reports that 4,000 Jews of foreign or unknown nationality had been rounded up and interned by the French police were confirmed in dispatches to the Tribune De Geneve, while a Vichy report to the newspaper Die Tat, announced a speeding up in the "Aryanization" of Jewish enterprises on both sides of the demarcation line.

Thirty-six hundred Jewish firms in Unoccupied France have been confiscated, the report revealed, and 32,000 in the occupied zone, of which 25,000 were in Paris. Twenty per cent of the Jewish commercial and industrial organizations in the occupied zone are already in control of "Aryans."

Bar Anti-Semitism

By Religious News Service

GENEVA—Declaring that "at a time when the Jews elsewhere are subjected to vexations, spoilation, and persecution, the Church must define its spiritual position," the Pastors' Association of the National Protestant Church of Geneva has issued a declaration condemning anti-Semitic propaganda and appealing to church members to resist racialistic teachings "which may grow stronger even in our own country."

The declaration says that by declaring that in Jesus Christ there is neither Jew or Greek, "the Apostolic message forbids us to make any distinction within the baptized people. A Jew who has joined the Christian Church by conversion and baptism is a member of it with the same rights and on the same footing as every other member."

"In the strength of the conviction of our evangelical faith," the declaration concludes, "we call the members of our churches to resist any attempt to introduce among us the conceptions of a racialistic anti-Semitism which is condemned by our . . . whole tradition based upon Holy Scripture."

Canada Hears It Must Expect To Travel Much Rougher Road

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25 (AP)—Elliott M. Little, Director of Canada's National Selective Service, told the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada today that more than 250,000 persons would be needed for war industries and the armed forces before the end of the year and "the road will get rougher as we proceed."

Mr. Little announced that the National Selective Service Committee on Manpower problems in the pulp and paper industry has been asked to determine how many men can be transferred from that industry without dislocation. He said that there is a waste of manpower in that industry at present, with many men working only part time.

He predicted curtailment of "many of our less essential industries and occupations" and said "selective service will do things next week and will expect your support in doing things that neither of us would have tolerated a year ago."

Employable unemployed men will be compelled to go to work, he said, asserting, however, that there were only 60,000 unemployed with 250,000 persons needed.

Registration of unemployed women between 20 and 24 will start Sept. 14 so that women may be brought into war industry more rapidly.

The Congress earlier indorsed a resolution opposing "the action of the Federal Government in transferring authority to large industrialists and millionaires whose past has been one of hostility to labor and whose present power is a serious menace to Canadian democracy."

Churchill Confers With War Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred with War Cabinet members today on the results of his talks with Joseph Stalin and his visits to vital war bases in Egypt and Iran while Britain waited impatiently for signs of an Allied plan designed to relieve the pressure on the Soviet.

Political sources foresaw no recall of Parliament from its summer recess for a statement by the Prime Minister who, they said, was too occupied with essential war conferences either to prepare a message to Commons or a broadcast on his talks in the Kremlin.

Knows Aviation

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Two United States fliers who piloted Prime Minister Winston Churchill and W. Averill Harriman on a 14,000-mile trip to Moscow and through the Middle East in an American Liberator bomber today described the flight as "very uneventful."

But they came back much impressed by the Prime Minister's personality, and with his technical knowledge of aviation.

Capt. William van der Kloot of Sarasota, Fla., Chief Pilot, said it was "purely a routine flight, except for our distinguished passengers."

Co-Pilot J. H. (Jack) Ruggles of San Francisco said that there was nothing exciting about the flight and that not a single enemy plane was sighted.

Mr. Churchill, the fliers said, was on the flight deck about two thirds of the time, and often occupied one of the pilot's seats.

"His technical knowledge about aviation is really amazing," said Captain van der Kloot.

Members of the plane crew, which included Flight Engineer R. Williams of St. John, N. B., retained vivid memories of the "Russian night cap and robe" Mr. Churchill wore when sleeping on night flights.

"That colorful cap would have made Joseph's coat appear rather somber," one of the fliers remarked.

The Liberator bomber which Captain van der Kloot and Co-Pilot Ruggles have piloted was the one which brought Lord and Lady Halifax back from Canada just before the long Churchill flight began.

For the trip to Russia the bomber was fitted to resemble an air liner. It was equipped with eight berths. An ice box, clothes hangers and a built-in table were provided. There were no cooking facilities, however. Meals in the air were either cold or served from thermos containers.

'Objector' Groups Available To Local Defenders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Organized crews of conscientious objectors will be available to aid local defense operations in case of emergency, the Office of Civilian Defense announced yesterday.

The OCD said authorities in charge of civilian public service camps had offered to provide the crews. Both the War Department and the Selective Service System have approved acceptance of the service of conscientious objectors for Civilian Defense purposes when requested by local authorities, the announcement said.

Crews of 24 men each have been organized in the camps. These units will not be assigned to definite communities, but in any emergency their assistance may be requested by the defense council in any community within 100 miles of a camp.

These crews will be available to assist in the work of demolition and clearance, road repair, emergency food and housing, and rescue units, and in rendering first aid.

In emergencies not caused by enemy action, such as floods, windstorms and widespread fires, requests for their services must be approved by the Selective Service system in Washington. The superintendent of any camp, however, has authority to dispatch units immediately in case of an emergency arising from enemy action.

Chandler Back, Is 'Encouraged'

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (AP)—Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler (D) of Kentucky has returned from a tour of Alaska and the Aleutian subcommittee "a lot less fearful than when I went up there."

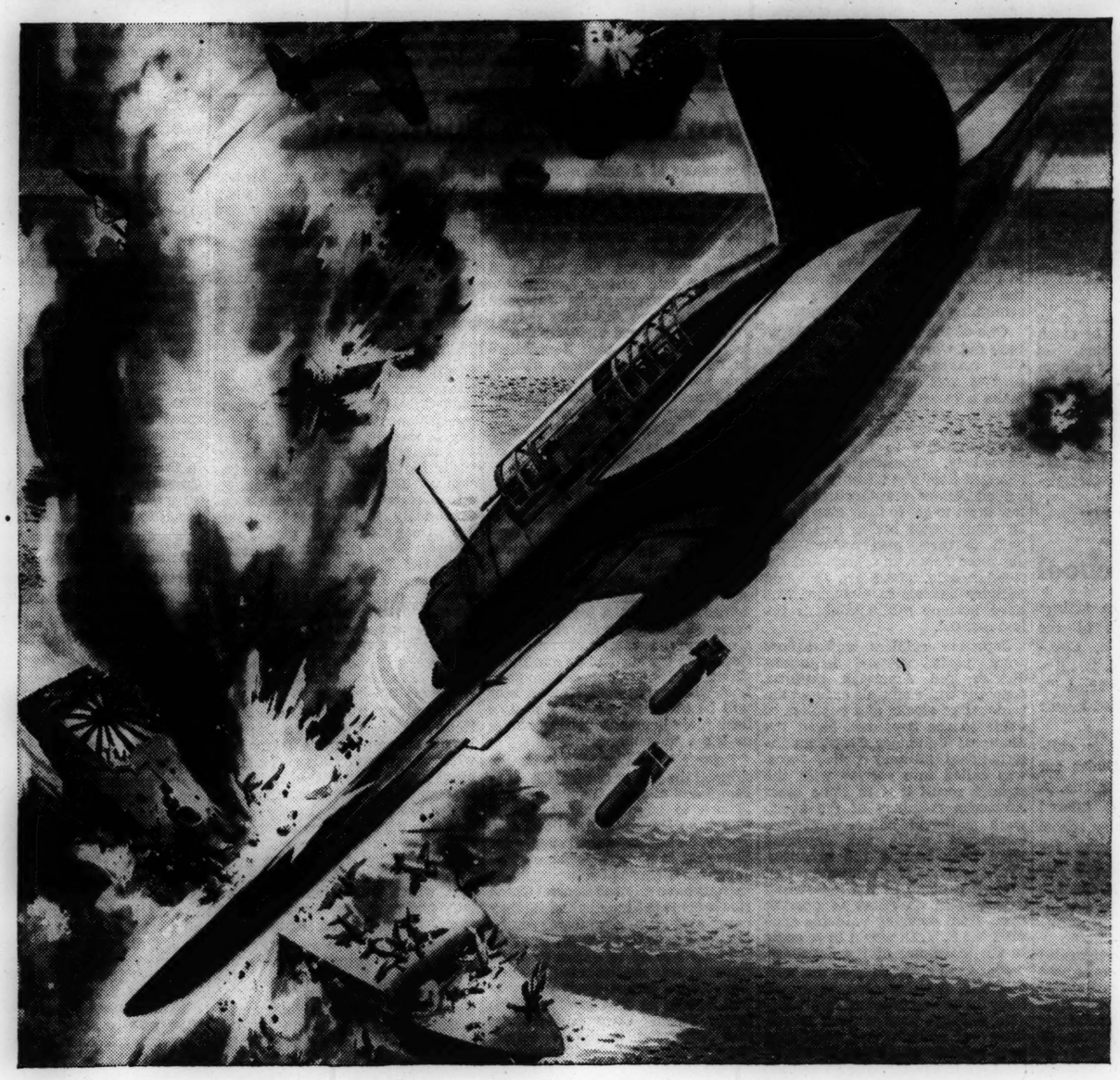
"I felt that a Japanese foothold in the Aleutians—unless something was done about it—meant danger," Senator Chandler told newsmen after his arrival yesterday, concluding an 8,500-mile sea and air trip.

"I thought we hadn't taken the danger into consideration. Now, after being up there and seeing everything, I am encouraged."

Senator Chandler said the Army and Navy unified command in the area was functioning smoothly. The Navy, he said, generally controlled the movements of forces and the Army took over after forces were landed.

The Senator said the subcommittee would try, through its report to the full committee, to see that certain further measures were taken for security of the Alaskan area.

Esso research doubles America's TNT production



Back in 1935, research workers in the Esso Laboratories found a way to make Toluol, the basic ingredient of TNT, synthetically out of oil.

Before the attack on Pearl Harbor the largest Toluol plant in the world was completed and in full-scale operation for the Army Ordnance Department.

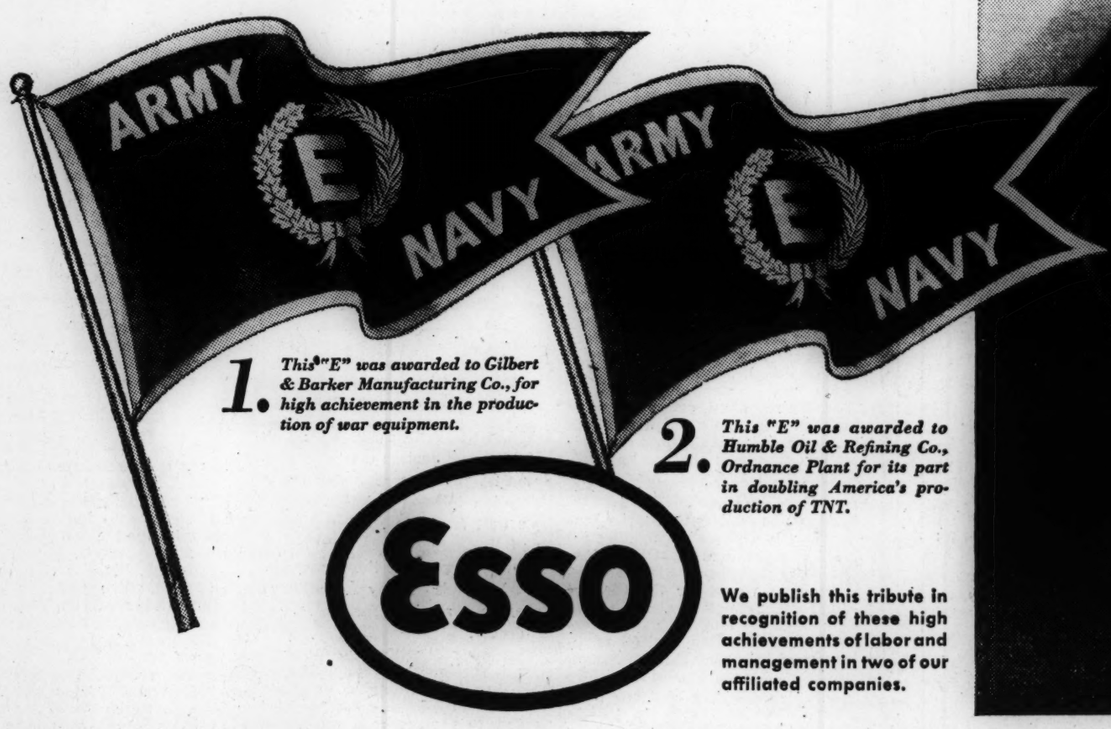
Today, as a result, the Nation's capacity to produce this super-explosive has been more than doubled. Three out of every five bombs made in this country for America and her Allies are now filled with TNT made from petroleum.

In recognition of the all-out effort of the men who keep this plant operating 24 hours a day, the new Army-Navy "E" has been recently awarded to the Humble Oil & Refining Co., Ordnance Plant.

Another "E" has been awarded to the men and women in the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., where in peacetime Esso Oil Burners were made. This plant has produced equipment for four United States wars. Now it is turning out gun parts and other ordnance material for the Army and Navy.

...and the Army and Navy say "Well Done"

Like all Americans, the more than 50,000 men and women of the Esso family want to win this war, and win it as soon as possible. These awards from our fighting forces are both a source of pride and a further stimulus to exert every effort in the cause to which every man and woman in this country must be dedicated.



1. *This "E" was awarded to Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., for high achievement in the production of war equipment.*

2. *This "E" was awarded to Humble Oil & Refining Co., Ordnance Plant for its part in doubling America's production of TNT.*

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U. S. Planes Prove Worth Against Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—American-built bombers and fighters are giving very convincing answers to criticism abroad of their stamina and punch.

They have met the best that both the Germans and the Japanese could throw against them and have shown a margin of fighting superiority that has delighted, but not surprised, top officials of the United States Army Air Forces here.

In the opinion of men who have made a very close study of all types of aircraft and their performance, American warplanes have proved themselves conclusively and, in the case of the enemy, devastatingly. American aircraft are believed able to take their place in any sort of aerial warfare and against any kind of Axis opposition and to come out on top in a substantial majority of occasions.

An examination of the past week's aerial boxscore will show American four-engine bombers have encountered and mastered the toughest sort of German resistance and that United States fighter planes have swept through the finest Japanese opposition like miniature tornadoes.

British Doubts Dispelled

Despite the ruggedness which the Flying Fortress has shown scores of times in the fighting in the Pacific, there were still some doubts last week among British officials as to whether the American four-engine bomber could take the sort of opposition it would receive over German-held territory.

The past eight days should have pretty well dispelled such doubts, airmen here hold. They point out that Flying Fortresses have not only conducted four daylight raids over well-protected positions in France but they have also been honored by massed attacks of the Focke-Wulf 190, reputed to be the best German fighter plane ever built.

Sometimes alone, sometimes protected by the Spitfires of the Royal Air Force, the Flying Fortresses have shaken these attacks off in much the same manner that a plough horse shakes the flies from his back. One group of Flying Fortresses was attacked on Aug. 21 by a superior number of FW-190s but when the firing was over, it was discovered that at least three of the German planes had been destroyed and nine others so badly damaged that they were believed to have been lost. All the "Forts" returned safely.

Airmen declare that such a performance would not be worthy of particular attention if it were an isolated example or one which could be attributed to a fortunate combination of circumstances. But it was not an unusual example. Over and over again, American four-engine bombers of both the Flying Fortress and Liberator type have battled their way through overwhelming odds and have taken a disastrous toll of opposing aircraft.

Today's news from the Southwest Pacific only confirms previous reports of the steady advantage which American fighter planes have maintained over the much-vaunted Japanese Zero fighter. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that United Nations fighting planes attacked a formation of 13 Zeros over Eastern New Guinea yesterday and downed four of the enemy without losing a plane.

This gives the United Nations a positive two-day score of 17 to 0, while there is reason to believe that several other Japanese planes were also destroyed, since they are known to have been badly hit.

Although the United Nations are more anxious to publicize Japanese losses than their own, so far as is known there has been no Allied air defeat in the Southwest Pacific to compare with that of the two-day Japanese repulse since the days four or five months ago when the United Nations were so outnumbered as to make aerial resistance little more than a brave gesture.

It is known that an increasing number of Bell Airacobras, carrying a 37-mm. cannon in the nose, are now turning up in Australia, taking the place of the valiant but older Curtis P-40.

There is mounting evidence that American plane builders made a wise decision when they refused to sacrifice armor and fire-power for speed, as did the Japanese. According to eyewitness reports from the Pacific, the Americans sometimes have trouble to catch the Japanese Zero fighter, but when they do, the latter seldom survives a burst of gunfire.

As newer models of the flying Fortress and of American-built fighters make their appearance over Western Europe and the Western Pacific, the United Nations can expect even better reports, it is said.

Kaiser's Cargo Planes May Be Built of Wood

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Giant cargo planes which Henry J. Kaiser plans to build in his West Coast shipyards may be built of wood, Airplane Designer Howard Hughes said today.

"Up to this time all large planes have been built of metal," said Mr. Hughes, partner of Mr. Kaiser in the contemplated production of 500 cargo planes.

Good Postum's* a delicious drink—
Beats other drinks all hollow—
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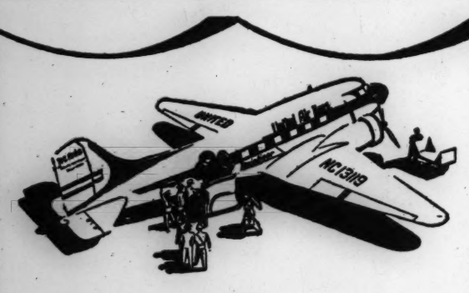

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New Features At Longy School

A new and distinctive feature will mark the opening of the Longy School of Music, Cambridge, which begins its twenty-eighth season on Sept. 12, with all students being classified in one of five divisions.

The pre-school division, for children up to 6 years, includes ear training and elementary piano. A preparatory certificate is offered for students of elementary school age, and a junior diploma for those of secondary school age. The senior division is for college age and over, and there's also a soloist's diploma for virtuoso performance.

The Longy School inaugurates this year a correlation arrangement with Harvard as well as continuing this same arrangement with Radcliffe. Students may enroll for a diploma or certificate course, or take private lessons in piano or any orchestral instrument or voice.

'Phoney' Appeal Brings Real Results

Wide World

They Are Out for Records

Who can sing louder, a radio comic or an opera singer? You never can tell by the looks, and whether Syd Walker, a British radio comedian at left, or Richard Tauber, a grand opera tenor at the right, is making the loudest noise is left to surmise. At any rate, what they are doing is singing to the public at a salvage rally in London appealing for old phonograph records, from which the shellac will be extracted to make new discs. Music makers donate a sum of money to the British Legion, and to a London hospital for children, for each record contributed.

How Fare Americans in Shanghai?

Continued from Page 1

lings, but many take the attitude that they are far removed from any active war zone and that since there is nothing they do to assist their country in the war it is best to play ball with the Japanese in the hope of being able to salvage something from the wreckage.

One of the first things the Japanese did when they came into the City across the Soochow Creek bridges was to seal warehouses, make a check of all commodities therein, seize what was of immediate value to them, and dole out the remainder to their financial advantage. Thousands of dollars changed hands as wealthy Chinese bribed Japanese authorities to allow them to get to their own goods. In many cases bribes had to be paid to three organizations—the Japanese Army, the Navy, and the Gendarmerie. There are Japanese military officials in Shanghai who have become millionaires in the last months.

Japanese soldiers and sailors were posted before important British and American business concerns while officials ordered the removal of stocks and supplies of value to the Japanese. Even the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, an international military police force, was called into service with the strange result that in some cases American members of the group were stationed before American companies while the Japanese were busy looting the premises. Presumably, if someone had thrown a bomb at the marauding Japanese in an effort to prevent them from securing valuable supplies the S. V. C. would have come to the assistance of the Japanese.

Since the early days of the war, however, the Japanese have had their hands on most of the valuable supplies they wanted to run their war machine and few Japanese soldiers or sailors are to be seen on the downtown streets. In the offices of American and British companies there are plainclothes Japanese supervisors, going through records, checking lists, ordering staff changes and salary readjustments while the companies are being liquidated and changed into virtual branch offices of corresponding Japanese concerns. Some American owners and managers are virtually forced to assist in their own liquidation. In other cases, American ownership has been placed in the hands of Chinese associates with the further result that the business, allegedly Chinese but actually American, is working hand in glove with the Japanese.

Little Shipping in Port

During all this time no foreign shipping worth mentioning has entered the once busy port and consequently imported commodities are growing scarcer. Since Shanghai formerly lived on foreign trade, its decline can be imagined. Wool suits, leather shoes, necessities, and luxuries of all kinds soon will be things of the past. Coal from the north and from Indo-China no longer enters Shanghai. Last winter was cold. Next winter will be bitter for people who now heat their homes with tiny stoves or leave them unheated.

Prior to the War, the Japanese shipped the rice of Central China to Japan and allowed the British and French to supply Shanghai with rice from Burma and Indo-China. Today, an adequate food supply for Shanghai is Japan's problem. The Japanese because of shipping space scarcity have allowed Central China rice to come to Shanghai, while they have sent the rice from southern Asia to Japan proper. But rice is badly needed in Japan and the amount made available to Shanghai from China is not great probably will be less as time goes on. With prices soaring upward, therefore, and with the available supply growing less and less, starvation is within the realm of possibility for thousands of Chinese. To prevent the riots and turbulence which inevitably would follow, the Japanese have attempted to send Chinese out of the City to their native villages. Many have gone, but many others with no future in the country have spent the money given them for repatriation and now are starving in Shanghai.

Americans and Britons are still eating well, considering the circumstances. How long they will be able to do so is doubtful. The American Association has been handling relief for destitute Americans and food, fuel, and living accommodations have been made available to those who need it through funds from the United States. The Japanese have announced they no longer intend to allow funds to enter in this way through the Swiss Consulate-General, and that a special appropriation will be provided by the Japanese Diet (Congress) for enemy nationals. Americans left in Shanghai are doubtful of this offer and see it as the first step toward either starvation or, at best, internment.

During the past eight months prices in Shanghai have climbed to astronomical figures. Stocks are disappearing and what remains is not going to be available indefinitely. Hoarders have purchased and are purchasing everything they can lay their hands on, despite Japanese announcements that they will be punished. Likewise, the Japanese have made a superficial effort to set fixed prices on commodities, but no attempt to check on the thousands of shops and private enterprises that make profiteering an accepted thing.

Financial Juggling

To make matters worse, the Japanese ran a financial juggling act that brought them literally billions of local dollars but made the situation even worse for the Chinese and foreign population. Even after the Japanese took over the International Settlement, fapi (the currency of the Chungking Government) had been legal tender. In June, the Japanese announced the substitution of the Wang Ching-wei Puppet regime Nanking currency at a fixed rate. For a week they changed the rate from day to day, buying and selling in advance, with Shanghai in a financial frenzy as savings melted over night. When the storm subsided, the rate was fixed at two fapi to one central (Nanking) Reserve Bank note. Prices were supposed to be cut in half. In most cases the order was unobserved while salaries were reduced instead.

Shanghai's French Concession, furthermore, is French only in name and to all intents and purposes the entire city of Shanghai is in the vest pocket of the Japanese armed forces. The French administration, loyal to Vichy, has been no more successful than French Indo-China in preventing Japanese encroachments and its attitude today is to fight a retreating action that gives it the husks of authority while the Japanese have the substance. This writer, for example, was arrested in the French Concession by plainclothes Japanese gendarmes flourishing pistols and without the slightest authority from the French even to be in the area. Later, when the gendarmes arrested Britons in "Frenchtown", concession police accompanied the raiders to reassure the victims that the Japanese were acting with the knowledge of the French Consul-General and were not hoodlums.

How long Shanghai can continue its present existence is problematical. As a manufacturing city without raw materials and a shipping center without vessels, the immediate outlook, to say the least, is far from bright. In the event that Shanghai remains a Japanese city after the war, the outlook is equally dismal for foreign business and for the Chinese population, which will become to all intents and purposes hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Japanese in control.

An Allied victory, on the other hand, should see Shanghai the prosperous city it was. "Old China Hands" grimly moan that a victorious China will mean the end of the Shanghai they once knew. While that is true in the sense that extra territoriality and foreign concessions, already renounced by the American Government, undoubtedly will be a thing of the past, there is little reason to believe that Shanghai, under Chinese control and with American co-operation, cannot in the future become the world city it has been in the past. Before that day dawns, however, Shanghai is in for many a month of tragedy.

Hatred Called A Waste of Time

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25 (AP)—"We'll make out better as a nation if we keep our tempers and stick to our jobs."

That's the prescription for victory and mental health from Dr. Leslie B. Hohman, psychiatrist, who added this warning:

"Hatred is either valueless or actually harmful. We merely hate something, without doing anything to change the situation. Constructive action is the answer. We should keep too busy to be angry."

"Health and wisdom," he said, "call for constructive action, not wrath," and Americans will just be wasting their energy in simply hating Hitler or the Japs."

Foreign Service Due for Waacs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—WAAC headquarters disclosed today that plans were under consideration to send out this country's first feminine AEF, possibly this fall.

However, none of those now in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have received foreign-service orders.

The law authorizing the WAAC permits foreign service, and it always has been intended to send members abroad wherever they are needed to replace men on non-combat jobs.

It is anticipated that the first Waacs to see foreign service will go to Britain. It also is understood that the first group will contain both white and negro Wacs.

Quisling Tries to Ease Revolt Of Church Groups in Norway

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet Premier of Norway, apparently has dropped his fight on the Norwegian Church on orders of Adolf Hitler, a Norwegian Government - in - Exile source reported today.

According to information from Stockholm, this source said, Quisling returned to Norway from a visit to Berlin "with instructions to come to an agreement with the clergy."

Apparent confirmation of this was given in a speech at Gjovik yesterday, it was added, in which Quisling, in sharp contrast with his previously belligerent attitude, declared:

"People who organize illegal church movements are too unimportant for us to take measures against them. We will let them do as they wish. They believe they can play up German authority against us, but they are mistaken."

Religious Victory

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If, as the above Associated Press dispatch implies, Vidkun Quisling has been instructed to modify his campaign against the Norwegian churches, the Nazis have suffered a decisive and significant defeat.

It is significant for three reasons:

1. It shows the impotence of brute force when it is confronted with high moral and spiritual resolve.

2. It betrays the extent of German apprehension over a possible invasion attempt by the United Nations through Norway.

3. It marks the first time the Nazis have admitted their inability to keep a subject people in submission through terror and repression.

The latter point is especially important, for it may mean that German manpower has been spread so thin throughout the occupied areas of Europe that it must, of necessity, turn to some measure of appeasement in order to retain nominal control.

If similar concessions are made in the next few weeks in the Low Countries, France or elsewhere, strong support will have been given to this conclusion.

Courage Against Nazis

It has become increasingly apparent since the start of the Nazi offensive in southeastern Russia that Berlin has been growing more and more concerned over the courageous stand of the Norwegian people and clergy.

After a long and cruel series of repressions and persecutions the Nazis in July backed down sharply from their veiled threats of extermination and approached Norwegian church leaders with appeals for co-operation and even with offers of compromise.

The Norwegian churchmen, however, had grown increasingly certain of the righteousness of their cause and stood firm.

The Christian Council, formed in the fall of 1940 and representing all Christian organizations in Norway, flatly rejected a "peace proposal" worked out by Quisling and by the Quisling-appointed Bishop of Stavanger, C. Kvasnes. The announced purpose of the plan was to bring to an end the "lawlessness and confusion" resulting from the resignations of all regular bishops and deans, and practically all the clergy of the Norwegian State Church.

Conciliatory Assurances

Cloaked in surprisingly conciliatory assurances that the Nazi Department of Church and Education would do everything in its power to bring about a solution satisfactory to the Church, the compromise scheme suggested that Bishop Eivind Berggrav, under so-called "house arrest" since early in the spring, should be granted a professorship in theology at Oslo University; that Bishop J. Maroni, who resigned with Bishop Berggrav, should graciously retire in compliance with the old-age retirement law; that Bishops Fleischer, Hille, Krohn-Hansen and Skagestad, all of whom resigned, should be returned to their offices. No provision, so far as is known, was made for the seventh of the original Bishops, Johan Stoeren of Trondheim.

In refusing, the Council bravely replied that it could not enter into peace negotiations as long as the Bishops and other dignitaries appointed by the Quisling regime were allowed to remain in power.

In effect, this reply was a demand that the State withdraw completely from Church affairs.

This Quisling indignantly refused to agree to, and threats of further reprisals were directed against the churchmen.

Secret Meeting Held

According to advices which reached London, however, six prominent churchmen defied the threats and held a secret meeting in Oslo at which they formed what they called "the temporary church leadership."

The six leaders issued a proclamation to all clergymen and congregations pointing out that the conception of State and Church relations held by the Quisling authorities was not in accord with that contained in the Church canons nor with the principles upon which the State Church was founded.

At this point the apprehension of the German military authorities seems to have asserted itself and a reported demand was made upon Quisling by the German Army commander in Norway to come to some agreement with the clergy.

The German military apparently began to realize belatedly that a militantly hostile Norwegian people would be a grave threat to the Nazi rear in the event of a major Allied attack.

Shortly after this demand was made Quisling left for Berlin, presumably to see Hitler and other high Nazi officials. It was generally expected that he would obtain official sanction for his unwillingness to back down from what has been official Nazi policy against religious groups in all of the occupied countries.

New Threats Made

Just a few days ago the authoritative Religious News Service in New York announced that reports from Norway indicated that the Quisling Government was adopting an even harsher attitude toward the churches.

And Swedish sources reported that Norwegian police had been instructed to seize the vestments of churchmen who had been dismissed or who had resigned from the State Church and send them to the conformist clergy.

But apparently military necessity overrode party policy at the Berlin discussions.

Today's report from London would seem to indicate that the Norwegian Church is to be left relatively alone while the threat of invasion remains.

It may even be that Quisling will be removed from power and a greater degre of autonomy given to the Norwegian people.

Headlines Prescribed For Norwegian Press

By Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, Aug. 25

The German authorities in Norway have served notice on Norwegian editors that henceforth they will no longer be given a choice of three headlines for articles they are ordered to publish.

The headline quota has been cut down to one, they said, which must be used.

Along Roof of Colorado

Colorado Springs

It's not on all highway maps because it is a Forest Service road and a comparatively new one. But the Rampart Range Road, a name colorfully descriptive, opens up new and exciting country.

Instead of turning east to the main highway from the Garden of the Gods, you turn west around the gigantic carved and frozen sandstone shapes, and past the Balanced Rock, now fallen.

You go up and up at steeper and steeper angles; the road winds and twists and turns and climbs. When you catch a last glimpse of the Garden you are 2,000 feet above it, with Pikes Peak looming gigantic over your shoulder. On and on and up and up; the air grows cooler and then cold and thin.

When the road finally ceases its climb to run fairly level along the shoulders of the Rampart Range, you are at 9,000 feet.

The Great Plains stretch tawny and mysterious to the east, cup-shaped with the horizon seemingly higher than yourself. When you glance behind, Pikes is still there, still gigantic, still mysterious, still seeming to observe you with that challenging detached air that intrigued the gallant Lieutenant Pike and sent him to climbing the "Great White Peak" that whipped and half-froze his men and turned them back defeated.

Now the great mountain is bound with a tramline and a road; you can see them as threads upon its mighty flanks.

On, through the loneliest of high country, through high pasture on which cows contentedly graze; through thick lodgepole growth beyond which a bright-eyed deer raises its head and gazes unafraid, with the road alternating from side to side of the Rampart, permitting you to look alternatively upon the towny plains and upon a tumbled sea of mountains that appear to be as wide as the Atlantic.

There is dust, but no danger. The road has been well and truly engineered. It plunges through thick evergreen woods and along the back side of Lizard Head, a huge, tumbled mass of granite and gneiss. You stop and climb up here, along a trail to the cabin from which the rangers watch thousands of square miles of forest for signs of fire. It is surrounded by grass and trees, and stands near a rippling brook. There is even a treadle-operated drinking fountain. It is 75 steps up to the fire lookout itself where one or more of the bronzed young men is on duty 24 hours a day. To reward the climb, they give you a neat certificate that you are now a member of the Order of Squirrels, pledged to practice safety against fire in the forest . . . At South Platte, the Rampart Range road joints the utilitarian but beautiful Highway 67, and so on into Denver.

Roscoe Fleming

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IT is never too soon to make your will, nor too soon to review your existing will in the light of altered circumstances.

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Brazil Calls Inter-American Board Meeting

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War Role of Latest Ally Discussed in Washington

A general view of a meeting of the Inter-American Defense Board called at the request of the Brazilian delegates. Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, Military Attaché of Brazil, read his country's declaration of war upon Germany and Italy. Maj. Gen. Arturo Espinosa Mujica of Chile presided over the meeting in the absence of the Board's Chairman, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Embick of the United States. He is shown as he opened the meeting. Left to right: Commander Edmundo Jordao Amorim de Valle, Naval Attaché, Brazil; Col. Armando de Souza e Mello Araripoia, Air Attaché, Brazil; General Bittencourt; Col. Antonio Parodi, Military Attaché, Argentina; Capt. Alberto D. Brunet, Naval and Air Attaché, Argentina; General Mujica, Chief of the Chilean Military Mission; Col. Oscar Moscoso, Military and Air Attaché of Bolivia, and Lieut. Col. Guillermo Lopez Larrain, Military Attaché, Chile.

Brazil Braces for Total War; 8 Hours by Air From Dakar

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

At wind-swept Natal, only eight hours bombing time from Nazi-dominated Dakar, Brazil today braced for the test of total war after seizing German and Italian ships and banks, stiffening defenses along 4,000 miles of strategic coast, and receiving heartening support from its neighbors.

Even Argentina, most stubborn center of resistance to an all-out stand on the democratic side in this world struggle, granted nonbelligerent rights to Brazil, enabling its fighting ships and planes to make use of Argentine facilities.

This and other events reported in dispatches of the Associated Press and from independent sources disclosed profound changes sweeping through South America as a direct result of Brazil's action.

Chile, the only South American country in addition to Argentina retaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, joined the latter in allowing Brazilian fighting ships to use its seaports and airports.

Bolivia and Paraguay Aid

Bolivia and Paraguay added their names to those of Uruguay and Peru in granting nonbelligerent rights. Brazil is thus buttressed on all of its most exposed frontiers. In the case of Argentina and Chile, minimum Pan-American requirements have been fulfilled toward another American nation under foreign attack. Yet even this minimum encourages and helps Brazil.

Half of the South American continent has been swept into war by Brazil's declaration. Brazil took the final step after enduring six months of savage and evidently deliberate U-boat attacks on its shipping.

The South American scene presents these major developments under the impact of Brazil's entry into war:

1. Brazil has fortified its prestige and material prospects as the leader of South American thought and action in this world crisis. The great decisions were taken as long ago as last January, when Brazil courageously defied the Nazi-Fasist-Japanese Axis at the conference of Rio de Janeiro. By carrying through with all-out war, Brazil again leads strongly.

Argentina on Fence

2. Argentina, still motivated in its present Government—but not among the people—by a willingness to go along with whichever side wins this global war, is now sharply set apart as the fence-sitter instead of the leader. In this respect Argentina has clung to a policy long ago discarded as untenable by most of the South American countries.

3. Chile, already veering toward a break of diplomatic relations with the Axis, is responding to Brazilian decisiveness even while Argentina and Germany redouble their diplomatic efforts to keep Chile in the "neutral" ranks. President Rios of Chile on his forthcoming visit to the United States as an official guest of President Roosevelt, is expected to clarify Chile's stand.

President Rios sent a message to President Vargas assuring him of Chile's solidarity with Brazil. He said both the Government and people of Chile concurred.

Chilean Co-operation

Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa declared that no activities detrimental to Brazil would be permitted on Chilean soil.

Significantly, the Argentine Government, under ultra-conservative President Castillo, qualified its grant of nonbelligerent rights to Brazil. With traditional emphasis on legal finesse, Buenos Aires in its decree reserved the power to decide what use of Argentine facilities would be necessary for protection of Brazilian interests.

A similar reserve appeared in the general reaction of the Casa Rosada. While a message sent by President Castillo to President Vargas affirmed the "invariable fraternal solidarity which permanently inspires relations between our two countries," observers on the ground saw no indication of a change in Argentina's basic attitude.

Ship Rerouted

Evidently seeking to avoid further complications with Germany over sinkings of Argentine ships, Buenos Aires rerouted the liner Rio de la Plata, sailing next month, from New Orleans to San Francisco via Cape Horn.

Through Bern, Switzerland, came disclosure by the Berlin Correspondent of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung that Germany will seek to counter Brazil's move by trying to continue the neutrality of Argentina and Chile.

Another European cross-current in the wake of Brazil's action was felt in the Guianas.

Surinam, or Netherlands Guiana, greeted the development with mixed feelings. While the sturdy Dutch are glad to do all that is necessary to defeat the Axis, they look with apprehension on having too powerful a South American neighbor.

Even so, the immediate increase in prospects that Vichy-controlled French Guiana, right next door, can be prevented from endangering bauxite mines and bauxite ships, is welcomed in Paramaribo.

Axis Banks Liquidated

Tightening Brazil's internal war measures, the Government confiscated 17 Axis ships totalling about 90,000 tons and valued at $35,000,000. Three large Axis-dominated banks were closed. These are the German Trans-Atlantic Bank, the German Bank of South America and the French-Italian Bank of South America. Liquidators were named. A Presidential decree said the wealth of the banks "which no longer have reason for existence among us" would be distributed among the shareholders, with quotas belonging to Germans or Italians living abroad subject to confiscation.

Messages of support continued to pour in to Rio de Janeiro from the nation and from other American countries. Julio Prestes, President-Elect in 1930 whom Dr. Vargas brushed aside by revolution, applauded the war declaration in a message to the Capital.

Guatemala and Venezuela expressed sympathy and warm solidarity.

U. S.-Vichy Relations Agitated By Protest on Rouen Bombing

VICHY, France, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Vichy Government's protest yesterday to the United States over the recent bombing of Rouen by American planes has thrown relations between the two countries into a new flux.

[The Vichy Radio picked up in London today said French anti-aircraft guns went into action today against unidentified planes flying over Lyon, in Unoccupied France.]

The protest was interpreted in Vichy as meaning that Pierre Laval's pro-Axis regime takes the attitude that all installations in Occupied France not actually of a German military nature remain under the protection of the Vichy Government.

It was considered to have raised the whole question of the Government's attitude toward United Nations operations in Occupied France.

Since the United States maintains diplomatic relations with Vichy, the Government adopted the position that the United States has no right to make assaults on regions under its protection, whether under German occupation or not.

The all-American air raid on Rouen, 38 miles from Dieppe, was made two days before the Dieppe landing Aug. 19, presumably to disrupt German communications and prevent their bringing up reinforcements swiftly.

The attack was directed against the railway yards where all trains in that section from the east or south must be switched.

The text of the protest was not available.

The Information Ministry simultaneously published a letter from a Rouen organization which said "15 soldiers found their death" in the bombing. Since French soldiers are not stationed in Occupied France, the implication was that German troops were killed and thus there appeared a conflict with the thesis of the protest.

The letter referred to "aggression of American aviators against defenseless citizens" and declared no military objectives were hit.

"After ravaging our colonies—an easy victory to compensate for constant defeats—the Anglo-Saxons seem to want to deal a hard blow against the morale of the Norman population," the letter concluded.

The reference to colonies apparently was directed to the recent British invasion of Madagascar, an action specifically approved by the United States.

In French Uniforms

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 25 (AP)—Members of the Laval-sponsored Tricolor Legion will fight in French uniforms if sent "to other fronts than the Eastern Front," the official Vichy news agency said last night.

The anti-Communist French Legionnaires now seeing service against Russia as a unit of the German Army wear German uniforms. But on such "other fronts" where they may be sent, the agency said that only a slight shoulder strap insignia would distinguish them from the regular French Army.

Those Legionnaires in German-occupied France already have switched to French dress, and they are the only group permitted to wear such uniforms in that zone.

[This dispatch raised speculation in neutral quarters as to whether French anti-Communist Legionnaires might be thrown into action against the Allies should a second front be opened.

Although no exact figures are available on the size of the French and Spanish anti-Communist units, they are known to be small.]

Nelson Urges Beating Shortages By Everybody 'Getting in the Scrap'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Householders can help solve the nation's materials shortage by "getting in the scrap," Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, declared last night.

Mr. Nelson asserted that among all the problems caused by war "the materials problem is the big one," but said it was neither new or unexpected. His address was prepared for the National Scrap Rally at Griffith Stadium.

"Don't let anybody tell you that our entire production program is on the verge of collapse because materials are not available in sufficient quantities," he said. "That is far from the case. These shortages are not new, nor are they unexpected.

"We have been planning and preparing for them for many months and we will lick them, I can assure you. There is an important part every citizen can play in the solution of this most serious problem."

Mr. Nelson urged householders, farm families and storekeepers to make systematic and periodic searches in attics and storerooms for old lawn mowers and golf clubs, pieces of pipe, discarded plows, broken down washing machines and vacuum cleaners and old electric cords and broken bulbs.

"There is enough iron and steel scrap in an old flat iron to make 30 hand grenades and an old radiator contains as much iron as is used to make 17 .30-caliber rifles," he stated.

One old tire provided reclaimed rubber equal to that in 12 gas masks, he added, and when mixed with an equal amount of pig iron, the steel in an old jalopy is sufficient to make three 2,000-pound aerial bombs or 27 aircraft cannon.

"If each of the United States's 30,000,000 homes gets behind this scrap drive our materials shortages will be immeasurably relieved," he closed.

Amendments Halt Bill For Soldier Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Controversial amendments today beclouded the prospects of enacting legislation to permit members of the armed forces to vote by mail.

Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Elections Committee, told reporters that only his "naturally optimistic disposition" permitted him to believe the bill might become law before the November elections.

Ready for a vote was a proposal by Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois and Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida to permit the soldiers and sailors to vote without paying the poll tax required in Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Senator Green said opposition to this amendment would endanger ultimate approval of the bill and he planned to join with Democratic Leader Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky in voting against it, although he said he, like Senator Barkley, was in favor of eliminating the poll tax everywhere as a qualification for voting. Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and Tom Connally (D) of Texas assailed the amendment as an invasion of States' rights.

Senator Green said he also would oppose an amendment, on which Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut announced he would demand a roll call, to extend the privilege of voting by mail to soldiers wishing to participate in primaries.

The Committee bill provided that in time of war, members of all armed services, including women's auxiliaries, could vote in national elections for senators, representatives, and presidential electors if they were eligible for registration and meet other voting qualifications of their States.

First 'Deduct' Check On Way to South

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A check for $184, representing the first payment made under the Servicemen's Allotment and Allowance Act, was on its way from the Navy to Mrs. Ruby Williams Whitfield, of Picayune, Miss.

Altogether checks totaling $17,435.80, of which $10,053.45 was contributed by the Government and the rest deducted from the men's pay, were issued to dependents of enlisted men in 35 States.

Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Fred Worth Whitfield, seaman first class, received the largest single amount for the June-July period. The Whitfields have four children.

Fonda and Power In Armed Forces

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—Two more Hollywood actors were in the armed forces today, Henry Fonda in the Navy and Tyrone Power in the Marines.

Mr. Fonda enlisted here as apprentice seaman, the Navy's lowest rank. "I want to be with the fellows who handle the guns," he told the recruiting officer. He is married and has three children. He will go to San Diego for his training.

Mr. Power, who is married to film actress Annabella, took the oath as a Marine private in Washington, was given inactive status until October so as to finish a Navy movie, and then will go to San Diego for his basic training. He hopes to be detailed to glider work as he has 150 hours of civilian pilot experience.

Iraq to Declare War on the Nazis If Caucasus Lost

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 25—Saying that the Iraq would declare war and fight on the side of the United Nations if the Germans broke through the Caucasus, the Prime Minister of Iraq, Gen. Nuri Es Said, has challenged Mohandas K. Gandhi to demand the Japanese withdrawal from China before asking the British to withdraw from India, according to the British radio.

General Nuri declared that Iraq's military defense was fine throughout the country. He did not think the Germans would break through the Caucasus, but, he added, if they did and they reached our frontiers, we should declare war and fight on the side of the Allies.

The General said he was confident the Allies would hold the Egyptian front, and he paid a tribute to the Middle East Supply Board which is helping to solve Iraq's economic problems.

First 'Lancaster' Comes to Canada

MONTREAL, Aug. 25 (AP)—The first British Avro Lancaster bomber—the newest of Britain's bombers—to reach the American continent landed at Dorval Airport here yesterday after a trans-Atlantic flight with Clyde Pangborn, American long-distance flier, at the controls.

Capt. Newton Collins of Laurel, Miss., was the co-pilot.

The powerful four-engined British bomber will be demonstrated in Canada where the latest edition of the craft soon will be put into quantity production for the RAF.

Big Builders Hear Kaiser Outline Plan

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilding who has joined forces with Howard Hughes in a plan to build giant sky freighters, says the Hollywood flier and capitalist will work with him both on production and design.

Mr. Kaiser told southern California airplane builders yesterday of his plan and they have been asked by Donald M. Nelson to evaluate it from a practical manufacturing standpoint. Details of the conference were not made public, but to reporters Mr. Kaiser said:

"Everything's fine. We'll do the job. We'll get motors for the big planes, even if we have to build them. That's a minor matter.

"Sure, I promised not to use any materials needed for military production. The material picture is good; better than we expected. We have hired five geologists to scout for the raw materials we need and we have put 75 men to work constructing metallurgical plants. The geologists already have located satisfactory quantities of needed materials and priorities won't stop us."

Mr. Kaiser's projected initial construction job is 500 planes, much larger than Douglas Aircraft's giant B-19, to carry men and munitions anywhere they are needed.

Conferring with Mr. Kaiser here were Donald W. Douglas, Glenn L. Martin and John K. Northrop of the plane plants bearing their names, and Grover Loening, WPB consultant.

Limits Air Cargoes

WILMINGTON, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP)—Rear Admiral J. W. S. Dorling of the British Almiralty Supply Division declared yesterday that only surface ships can get the millions of tons supplies that they need to United Nations soldiers.

"Although cargo planes are good and they can make deliveries to points inaccessible to surface ships," he said in an interview, "they can not be relied upon to deliver the vast tonnage needed to win a war.

"A combination of mines, escort ships and planes would reduce ship sinkings to nearly nothing."

Admiral Dorling and his staff are here to inspect production of ships for Britain under the Lease-Lend Act.

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TROY — Savard Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA — J. B. Wells & Son Co. 195-205 Genesee St.
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HARRISBURG — Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON — Lauderbach and Company 111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER — Hager & Bro.....25 West King St.
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PAWTUCKET — David Harley Company 286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE — F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON — Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc. 88 Church St.

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Signing of Boudreau to New Contract Fails to Awaken Slipping Cleveland Club

Wholesale Batting Slump Holds Tribe Back in Race

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A contract running through 1945 tucked away in his locker, Lou Boudreau must have been a somewhat disillusioned young man this afternoon as he opened a series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. The signing of the manager to new papers is often the signal for a club to increase its tempo. In fact, pennants have been won because the front office emphasized its confidence in this way in the closing weeks of the race.

But ever since he affixed his signature a short while back, Boudreau and his Cleveland Indians have been going in the other direction. Where once they stood a good chance of beating out the Red Sox for the runner-up spot, they now find their third-place berth threatened by the Browns.

Batting Slump

However, not even the ultra-critical Cleveland writers are blaming Boudreau. As long as the Indians finish somewhere in the first division, Lou will have done a good job. Remember, he lost Bob Feller. Boudreau is popular with the men under him and he continues to play an all-star game at shortstop. What caused his offense to decline and bring about the current slump is a mystery. Only Les Fleming has been close to the .300 batting mark in recent weeks.

Incidentally, the signing of Boudreau to a long-term contract marks a change of policy at Cleveland. Technically it is a four-year document. The agreement covering 1942 and '43 was destroyed and a new one covering the balance of the present campaign and carrying through 1945 was substituted. But, however you look at it, Boudreau is sure of his job for the next three years—which is more than any other Cleveland manager since Tris Speaker could say.

Buy Infielders

Looking to the future, the Indians the other day purchased first baseman Eddie Robinson and second sacker Ted Sczepkowski from the Baltimore club. Boudreau intends to look these boys over in the closing days of the season and let them get the "feel" of big league ball. However, their debuts will probably be delayed until the Tribe has either fought off the Browns or settled into fourth place.

Robinson and Sczepkowski were bought under the agreement which gave Cleveland its choice of any two Oriole players at a cost of $10,000 each. International League critics maintain that if the Indians had been forced to bid for the pair, they might have had to go as high as $100,000. The second baseman, just past 18, is playing his first year in organized ball, having graduated from the Brattleboro (Vt.) club in '41. Robinson came out of the Eastern League a year ago and is 21.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	84	36	.700	—
St. Louis	78	43	.645	6½
New York	65	57	.533	20½
Cincinnati	59	61	.492	25½
Pittsburgh	55	63	.466	28½
Chicago	58	68	.460	29½
Boston	50	74	.403	36½
Philadelphia	34	81	.296	48

Results Aug. 24
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 1.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	42	.659	..
Boston	72	51	.585	9
Cleveland	64	58	.525	16½
St. Louis	64	59	.520	17
Detroit	61	64	.488	21
Chicago	53	64	.453	25
Washington	48	71	.403	31
Philadelphia	48	82	.369	36½

Results Aug. 24
No games scheduled.

Briefs . . . Dom Di Maggio, the latest member of the Red Sox family to sign up with Uncle Sam, may be called in two or three weeks . . . He signed with the Navy as a coxswain with the inshore patrol and probably will be called to duty off the coast of California . . . Art Johnson pitched three scoreless innings last night as the Braves defeated Lancaster, Pa., 8-1 in an exhibition game . . . The Braves open a two-game series at Pittsburgh this evening . . . Lancaster, incidentally, is managed by Tom Oliver, who once played center field for the Red Sox.

Tex Hughson is expected to try for No. 18 in the series final with Cleveland on Thursday . . . A year ago today Ted Williams was hitting .402, but that was against a different ball . . . A ball which landed on the roof of the Braves Field press box last Sunday had a wrinkled cover, giving you an idea of the inferior grade now being turned out by the manufacturers . . . Going into today's doubleheader with the Indians, Red Sox pitchers had issued just four bases on balls in the most recent four games, three of them by Yank Terry . . . Hughson and Dobson did not walk a Philadelphia batter in the Sunday twin bill.

Leaders See Rivals Creep Close to Top

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Ted Williams and Pete Reiser still are showing the way to all the other major league hitters but the security of the two batting champions is being threatened seriously as the season dwindles.

Williams, the willowy slugger of the Boston Red Sox, let his average drop six points to .346 in the last week and now has anything but a commanding lead in the American League over the persistent Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees, who has .337.

Reiser with a .335 percentage, one point less than last week, was endangered by the surge of Enos (Country) Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals, who boosted his pace from .314 to .328 and took over second place in the National League rankings.

Slaughter advanced from fifth place during the week and easily hurdled Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves, Joe Medwick of Brooklyn, and his own teammate, Rookie Stan Musial.

The ten leaders in each league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Reiser, Brooklyn	100	385	82	129	.335
Slaughter, St. L.	120	470	80	154	.328
Lombardi, Boston	83	231	23	74	.320
Musial, St. Louis	109	357	71	114	.319
Medwick, Brooklyn	116	446	57	141	.316
Novikoff, Chicago	101	384	59	120	.313
Mize, New York	111	421	76	127	.302
W. Cooper, St. L.	99	336	50	101	.301
Hack, Chicago	119	467	76	140	.300
Elliott, Pittsburgh	115	452	63	133	.294

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Williams, Boston	121	422	107	146	.346
Gordon, New York	116	424	69	143	.337
Spence, Wash.	117	489	72	163	.333
Wright, Chicago	83	292	42	97	.332
Pesky, Boston	118	493	81	161	.327
Doerr, Boston	114	435	58	138	.317
Case, Washington	93	370	69	116	.314
Judnich, St. Louis	104	350	59	109	.311
Di Maggio, N. Y.	123	481	96	147	.306
Stephens, St. L.	121	482	75	146	.303

Ted Schroeder, Louise Brough Seeded at Top

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., the country's fifth ranking player last year, and Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., have been seeded No. 1 in the men's and women's singles for the national tennis championships opening at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills Thursday.

Schroeder was seeded above Frank Parker of Los Angeles, who was No. 3 on the 1941 national list but has not been competing in the preliminary tournaments this season. Miss Brough was ranked 10th among the women last year, but qualified by winning all of the important 1942 grass-court tournaments.

Following Schroeder and Parker in the field of 64 were: Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station; William Talbert, Cincinnati; Sidney B. Wood, Jr., New York; Seymour Greenberg, Chicago; Harris Everett, Jacksonville, Fla., and George Richards, Montebello, Calif. Francisco Segura of Ecuador, Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, and Alejo Russell of Argentina were placed in that order in the foreign seeding.

Below Miss Brough the women were seeded as follows: Pauline Betz, Los Angeles; Margaret Osborne, San Francisco; Helen Bernhard, New York; Mary Arnold, Los Angeles; Patricia Canning Todd, New York; Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., and Helen Pedersen Rihbany, New York.

Betty Rosenquest Advances at Net At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—Betty Rosenquest of South Orange, N. J., co-holder with Lillian Lopaus of the National indoor doubles title, advanced to the semifinal round of the National girls' lawn tennis singles yesterday by defeating Barbara Ann Brooke of Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—4.

In second-round doubles matches, Anne Le Duc of Moorestown, N. J., and Barbara McDowell of Philadelphia defeated Isabel Harvey and Nancy Peterson, both of Baltimore, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, and Sylvia Knowles, Philadelphia, and Jean Rockey, Westfield, N. J., won over Norma Meister of Longwood, Mass., and Peggy Howe of Weston, Mass., 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Bertha Scott, St. Louis, and Ann Barstow, Shaker Heights, Ohio, defeated Molly Hubbard of Erie, Pa., and Elaine Passow of Chicago, 6—1, 6—2, in a first-round doubles contest.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .337; Slaughter, St. Louis, .326.
Runs—Ott, New York, 93; Reiser, Brooklyn, 82.
Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 84; Medwick, Brooklyn, 82.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 152; Medwick, Brooklyn, 141.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 31; Marion, St. Louis, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 30.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 16; Nicholson, Chicago, 9.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 24; Mize, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 21.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 13; Fernandez, Boston, 12.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 13-1; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 15-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .346; Gordon, New York, .337.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 107; Di Maggio, New York, 96.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 111; Doerr, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 86.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 163; Pesky, Boston, 161.
Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, 25; Doerr, Boston, and Higgins, Detroit, 33.
Triples—Spence, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 12.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 26; Keller, New York, 23.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 31; Kuhel, Chicago, 21.
Pitching—Borowy, New York, 12-3; Hughson, Boston, 17-3.

Cleveland Clouter —By Pap'

Les FLEMING
-THE CLEVELAND FRESHMAN'S BATTING SPREE THREATENED THE LEAGUE LEADERS
BONGO
HE CAME UP WITH A REPUTATION AS A SLUGGER, HAVING SET A MODERN SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION RECORD LAST YEAR WITH AN AVERAGE OF .414
CLEVELAND
HE IS THE SHORTEST FIRST BASEMAN IN THE MAJORS
PAP'
Wide World Features

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Phils Ready for Dodgers

When interviewed recently, Manager Leo Durocher told newspapermen that one of the factors working against the second-place Cardinals as they tried to overtake his Dodgers in this fading National League pennant campaign was the schedule.

"We've got seven more games to play with the Phils in the last two weeks of September and we ought to give up baseball and go into plumbing if we don't win them all," said Durocher, or something like it.

However, like Bill Terry the year he forgot Brooklyn was still in the league, Lippy Leo is very apt to have to eat his words—and join the plumbers' union. At least, so says Skipper Hans Lobert of the Phils.

Phils Waiting

"Sure, ball clubs have been going away from Philadelphia happy all year," said Lobert. "And we can't even keep up with the Braves. But we might wipe the smile from Durocher's face next month. I can assure you of one thing: my boys are waiting for those games. They know we can't finish out of last place. But they don't like to lose any more than the next fellow; and they'd be ready to call 1942 a roaring success if they could knock the Dodgers right out of that World Series. It could happen, you know.

"This isn't a really bad ball club, as our position in the race would indicate," the manager of the Phils continued. "Look at the scores. We haven't absorbed any more one-sided beatings than any other second division club. We've played a flock of close games."

A check of the scores reveals that the occupants of the cellar have won 19 games and lost 24 by the slender margin of a single run. It is not difficult to figure where a little more punch in the right spots would have put Lobert in the race.

Lobert Right

In defense of the Phils, Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves said: "I'm not surprised to hear how many one-run games they've been in. They can make it tough for you. Lobert has some pretty good pitchers. Melton, Hughes, and Hoerst don't usually need many runs to win, and that Si Johnson can still bother you after a good rest. And there's Pearson and Podgajny. The club can't pile up runs, yet it hustles because of the pitching. Lobert is right when he says he may give the Dodgers a little trouble later on."

Rival ball players (rivals of the Dodgers) also see trouble for Durocher in three late dates with the Giants. The contention is that Mel Ott has a better ball club—and will have—in September, than he had through the first half of the race, when the league leaders ran up a margin on him. However, there is no hope for the Cardinals unless they can keep winning themselves. Lobert failed to mention what his boys might do to the challengers from the West.

The Red Sox have won 13 out of 19 from the Senators this year, but blame for this margin can hardly be tossed at Stan Spence, the outfielder whom Joe Cronin let go during the last winter. Spence, of course, has hit well against all clubs, yet his record is exceptional against the Red Sox. It would seem, therefore, that he has concentrated on making Cronin sorry for the move. And, no doubt, Joe is, although you could hardly expect him to admit it.

The Spence record for the 19 contests show 27 base hits in 73 tries for a .370 pace. Only three of Cronin's pitchers—all newcomers have been able to stop him. Ken Chase and Yank Terry got together and did it one day, Terry did it by himself another time, and Bill Butland followed suit. As a matter of fact, Terry and Butland blanked him in both ends of a double-header the last time the two teams squared off. Just the same, it took the Sox long enough to find the right combination. Spence had his fun for better than three quarters of the race.

Dom Joins Up

Associated Press

Another Navy Recruit

Dom Di Maggio, young center fielder for the Boston Red Sox, is shown as he was sworn into the Navy by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr. Dom was given the rating of a coxswain in Class M-2 inshore patrol, but an inactive duty assignment leaves him free to play baseball until he is called to active duty.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Stewart M. (Skip) Alexander's 67 led field in first half of qualifying round for national amateur golf medal at Omaha.

Three Years Ago

Dwight L. Ritchie of Goshen, Ohio, won Grand American Trapshoot handicap crown.

Five Years Ago

Bob Feller, young Cleveland right-hander, fanned 16 Red Sox, one short of own major league record, and won, 8 to 1.

Braves Purchase Johnny McCarthy For '43 Delivery

Secretary John Quinn of the Braves today announced the purchase of Johnny McCarthy, left-handed hitting and throwing first baseman, from the Indianapolis club of the American Association. In the deal the Boston club had to give two players and a lump of cash.

McCarthy, who formerly belonged to the New York Giants, will report in the spring. He hits a long ball, as his 31 doubles, 10 triples, 15 homers and 94 runs batted in as of Aug. 20 indicate. He has been right around the .300 mark all season.

Several other clubs were after McCarthy, but the Braves were able to get him because they had what the Indianapolis club wanted—a pitcher. A few days ago, you remember, Johnny Hutchings was sent out there.

Schools May Help National Charity

MONTGOMERY, Ala., (AP)—The Blue and Gray Association, promoter of the annual North-South All-Star football game, has proposed to President Roosevelt that high and prep schools throughout the nation stage post-season games Dec. 5 for a national charity, or "to build the world's largest flying ship."

The Association figured that such a program would "raise $1,000,000," based on an estimate that 500 games involving larger schools would raise $1,000 each and that 5,000 smaller games would average $100 or more apiece.

Phils May Sell Star Pitchers

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Reports are circulating that the Phils may sell either Pitcher Tom Hughes or Frank Melton, or both, in order to raise money to pay their debts.

Unofficial home attendance of the Phils to date is 208,176, well below last year, and Gerry Nugent, President of the club, declared "the dwindling attendance is disappointing." Both Hughes and Melton now are ranked as among the best pitchers in the National League. It is estimated they would bring $150,000.

Accept Bowl Game

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Stanford and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station have accepted invitations to meet in the annual Sugar Bowl basketball game here Dec 30, the Sugar Bowl Committee has announced. The game is part of the Sugar Bowl athletic program.

Stanford defeated Dartmouth at Kansas City last spring for the national basketball championship.

Only 10 Tourneys Remain On M. G. A. Golf Schedule

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only 10 more tournaments remain on the season's regular schedule of the Massachusetts Golf Association, which ends, as per custom, with the annual invitation of the Brae Burn Country Club, this year on Sept. 24 and 25. Six of those remaining events are medal play affairs at 18 holes, play either of two days, the first at the Commonwealth Country Club tomorrow and Thursday. The others are: Mt. Pleasant G. C., Aug. 28, 29, four-ball; Bear Hill, Sept. 4 and 5; Blue Hill, Sept. 11 and 12, four-ball; Woburn, Sept. 18 and 19, and Brae Burn, Sept. 24, 25.

The other four events at match play are the annual Charles River invitation four-ball, Sept. 10-13; the mother-and-son at Wellesley, Sept. 11; Springfield invitation four-ball, Sept. 11-13, and the Tedesco invitation four-ball, also Sept. 11-13. There was a time when the Springfield Country Club invitation would have meant more than it does today to a number of the Greater Boston amateurs, but under present circumstances, and judging from developments in the recent Worcester Country Club tournament of a similar nature, the field will be largely made up of amateurs in the home district.

Explanation

The four days allotted to the Charles River invitation needs an explanation. One of those days, Thursday, Sept. 10, is only for those in the one-round-a-day division of 16 pairs, making it possible to play all the matches afternoons. The so-called championship division is being reduced to 32 pairs, instead of 64, so that it will be possible to play the first match play round Friday afternoon, then two rounds each on Saturday and Sunday.

Then, as a new feature, just in case the entries of members and guests warrants, there will be another division of 32 pairs, these to qualify at medal play on Friday, Sept. 11, for four divisions of eight pairs each, these to play one match play round on Saturday and two on Sunday. In view of the possibility of an insufficient number of members and their personal guests to provide for such a program, it is quite not at all improbable that the club will for this year broaden the scope of the tournament a trifle and not make it exclusively a member-and-guest affair, in which event it would not be out of place for amateurs in general to send their names in to the club indicating their willingness to compete if a place is open.

Unofficial Junior

In addition to the M. G. A. tournaments above enumerated, there is the unofficial State Junior championship beginning tomorrow at Albemarle. If the results of the caddie tournament are a true criterion, there will be a noticeable absence of older boys in the playing ranks, undoubtedly because many of them have taken summer jobs in defense plants or in other capacities. Furthermore, there is little likelihood of participation by boys from any distant points.

What is most likely to happen is a junior tournament which will be largely a repetition, in personnel, of the caddie championship, with the majority of boys hailing from the Newtons. Incidentally, how many noted in the caddie publicized returns that among the contestants were a Jesse Guilford, a Ben Hogan, a Johnny McDermott and a Bob Crowley, all names to conjure by in golf. The Jesse Guilford was Junior, son of the old "Siege Gun" himself and in more than one respect not a little like him; sparing of words, as when he stepped up to John Corcoran and remarked, "Where do we knock off"; taking on an air of boredom when the photographers flocked around to take him in different poses.

Future Slugger

Junior Guilford is a little fellow now, but even in his present frailty there are signs of father's build and possibly a future slugger of the links. He was disappointed in his scores in his first caddie championship, but was reported as somewhat mollified when somebody told him that his father wasn't so good, either, the first time he played in a tournament.

Whoever told Junior Guilford about his father, as a youngster, may not have known that Jesse Senior had amassed quite a reputation while still in his caddie career. Among the occasional jobs he had as a caddie was to shag ball for the home-club professional, up in New Hampshire, when the pro was tuning up his game. At first Jesse did nothing but pick up the ball and carry them in, but finally he thought it would be nice if he could hit them back. The pro, interested in the sturdy lad who even then had unusual power, consented. Pretty soon Jesse was hitting them back so far that the pro was doing the chasing, for Jesse was hitting them back farther than the pro was hitting them forward. It did not take long after that for Guilford to acquire a long-hitting reputation that has stood by him for about 30 years.

Peace Heads for Army

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Larry Peace, former University of Pittsburgh back, will wear an Army uniform this fall instead of a Brooklyn Dodger football outfit. Peace reported to Coach Mike Getto at the start of the training period with his draft status uncertain but got word that he would be inducted Sept. 4.

Henrich in Coast Guard

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Tommy Henrich, the New York Yankee outfielder, has been sworn into the Coast Guard. He will remain with the team until the Coast Guard calls him for duty.

Majors Earn Half Million For Relief

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—The major baseball leagues have gone over the top in their contributions to War Relief Funds.

The majors had set $500,000 as their goal for the Army and Navy Funds from games played in each of the league's parks. A compilation by the Associated Press today showed that an unofficial total of $517,964.11 had been raised. The compilation was based on official figures from all of the National League games and seven of the American circuit's contests. The New York Yankees, who played their relief games Sunday, have not completed the auditing of their receipts.

The National League contributed $267,901.30, with the Dodgers-Giants series at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field topping the list. The net receipts at the Polo Grounds were $73,575.82, and at Ebbets Field $60,661.59.

With the Yankees turning in approximately $80,000 as the result of their 69,136 turnout of fans, Detroit adding another $68,172, and Philadelphia $26,314.84 yesterday, the American League total was boosted to approximately $250,228.81.

Here are the contributions by clubs:

National League

New York	$73,575.82
Brooklyn	60,661.59
Cincinnati	39,196.36
Pittsburgh	35,864.39
Boston	30,241.65
St. Louis	13,344.48
Chicago	10 455.27
Philadelphia	4,061.74

American League

x-New York	$80,000.00
Detroit	68,172.00
Chicago	33,352.00
Philadelphia	26,314.84
Boston	13,216.05
St. Louis	9,957.80
Washington	9,825.26
Cleveland	9,390.86

x-Approximate.

Navy to Start New Class For Sports Figures

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday 125 prospective physical training instructors in the Navy Air Force Pre-Flight Training Schools would begin a month's indoctrination course at Chapel Hill, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 27.

The new class, designed to meet the needs of the Navy's rapidly growing Air Force, will include some of the nation's top ranking athletic coaches, the Navy said.

About 900 have been graduated in four similar courses held at the Naval Academy and are now serving as officers at the four Pre-Flight Schools and at Naval Reserve Air Bases and Air Stations throughout the country.

Among the nationally known athletic figures included in the class beginning this week at Chapel Hill are:

Lieut. John E. Broadnax, Director of Athletics, University of Georgia; Lieut. Charles Gelbert, now with Montreal of the International Baseball League, formerly with the St. Louis Cards; Lieut. James Kitts, football coach at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, formerly head coach at Rice Institute, Texas; Lieut. Raymond W. "Ducky" Pond, football coach at Bates College, formerly coach at Yale University; Lieut. (j. g.) John A. Kelly, hockey coach at Boston College; Lieut. (j. g.) Millard "Dixie" Howell, football coach at Arizona State Teachers College; Lieut. (j. g.) George Spitz, former intercollegiate high-jump champion; and Ensign Angelo "Hank" Luisetti, former Stanford University basketball star.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 24

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 3-8, Rochester 2-3 (first game, 10 innings.)
Jersey City 8, Baltimore 4.
Montreal 6, Buffalo 5.
Newark 5, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 6.
Kansas City 10, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville 4, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 5, Columbus 4.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Scranton 5-3, Wilkes-Barre 3-5.
Elmira 9, Binghamton 5.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 1-5, Birmingham 0-3.
Little Rock 7, Nashville 2.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 8-2, Beaumont 4-6.
Houston 4-0, Shreveport 3-3.
Tulsa 6, Dallas 3.
Oklahoma City at Fort Worth, postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	422	107	146	26	111	.346
Pesky	493	81	161	2	40	.327
Doerr	435	58	138	15	86	.317
Cronin	76	7	23	4	22	.303
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	514	91	149	13	42	.290
Finney	293	46	82	2	36	.280
Lupien	354	47	98	3	55	.277
Tabor	438	48	112	10	68	.256
Fox	241	38	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	205	14	50	0	14	.244
Conroy	224	19	43	4	19	.192
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	231	23	74	8	32	.320
Holmes	461	41	126	3	31	.273
Waner	264	37	70	1	29	.265
Kluttz	185	18	48	1	26	.259
Fernandez	466	48	118	6	47	.253
Miller	483	41	118	6	40	.244
West	374	44	89	11	39	.238
Masi	77	14	18	0	9	.234
Gremp	173	9	40	2	17	.231
Sisti	353	44	80	4	30	.227
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Roberge	113	9	25	1	9	.221
Ross	190	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

Sports Around the Hub

Looks Like Sellout at Fenway

From the way tickets have been going ever since they were put on sale a week ago, it looks as though Fenway Park will be completely sold out—and then some—for the football game between the Chicago Bears and the All-Army Stars Sept. 20. At the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday Bill McCarthy of Fenway Park reported that more than $15,000 is already in the till and that requests are coming in for blocks of 100 tickets.

More than that, besides the seats in the grandstand and bleachers, there will be 3,000 seats for servicemen—and servicemen only—on the field. These seats, at $2.20 each, to be bought by civilians and presented to servicemen, will insure an extra $6,000 clear for the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

While the Army grid show commanded early attention yesterday, interest was focused on the Navy's boxing show at the Arena Saturday night. According to Lieut. Commander Charles Paul, Athletic Director of the First Naval District, the show will be given by sailors for sailors and will be a sort of district championships. No tickets will be sold to the public. "We don't know just who will be there," he said, "because orders may send any or all of the contestants out to sea. But we will have some sort of a show and it will be a pretty good one."

Denny Myers, head coach of Boston College, said that the Eagles would begin serious work tomorrow, and named a tentative starting line-up. "It's easy to do that," he declared, "for they are the only veterans we have. Furbush and Currivan will be the ends, Booley and either Repko or Sisti the tackles, Fiorentino and either Canale or Darone the guards, Naumetz the center, and Doherty, Holovak, Connally, and Boudreau in the backfield."

Harvard's Dick Harlow spoke feelingly on the war effort, asking for just two things: First, that minor victories be not played up into major triumphs, and, second, that bad news be not withheld from the American public. Harvard officially opens practice next Monday, although many candidates have been doing conditioning work on Soldiers Field for several weeks.

Other guests at the meeting included Coach Charlie Fitzgerald of Boston Latin, who has just completed the 12-weeks' Navy training course at Chapel Hill; Billy Mullins of the Boston Park Department; Henry Lamar of Harvard; Charlie Coyle, Mayor Tobin's chief secretary, and Ed Doherty of the Red Sox.

Ank Scanlan, new head coach at Holy Cross, called his first grid practice yesterday and greeted a squad of 63 candidates. Scanlan is taking up the reins held last year by Joe Seeketski, now an agent for the Department of Justice, and will shift from the Notre Dame T formation systems used by Joe to the Warner single-wing. The squad was headed by Capt. Ed Murphy, end.

Foxy Flumere's new assistant coach at Northeastern is Stan Benjamin, All-Southern star at Western Maryland in 1935 and later a pro ball player with the Phils. Benjamin will report, along with Tony Staruski, line coach, early in September. At present he is playing first base for Louisville, Red Sox farm team in the American Association.

Briefs: Manchester, N. H., won the northeastern sectional tournament of the American Legion junior baseball eliminations at Charlotte, N. C., and will meet Cincinnati, Ohio, in the eastern final. The Manchester team beat Norfolk, Va., 5-2, while Cincinnati defeated New Orleans 7-4. No date has been set for the meeting of the two winners . . . The Dick Casey Club defeated Linehan Club of South Boston 3-0 last night to enter the Boston Park League final against the Navy Yard A. A. Johnny Wedemeyer, former Boston University athlete, held the opposition to four hits . . . Harvard's track team pinned a 78-18 defeat on the Fort Devens outfit yesterday, but many of the soldier-athletes were away on maneuvers. Missing was the Army's National A. A. U. discus champion, Maj. Chester Cruickshank . . . The girls' junior golf tournament opened today at Oakley Country Club in Watertown . . . Tony Guimelli and John Kupnicki scored a 69-69—138 to win the N. E. pro-amateur golf title at Weston yesterday.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	10	3	0	1.000
Hughson	29	17	3	.850
Brown	27	7	2	.778
Butland	18	3	1	.750
Terry	18	6	5	.545
Wagner	24	11	11	.500
Dobson	24	8	8	.500
Newsome	22	8	9	.471
Judd	25	7	9	.438
Ryba	16	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	30	10	7	.588
Salvo	20	6	6	.500
Javery	26	11	13	.458
Sain	34	4	6	.400
Tobin	31	10	17	.370
Earley	22	4	10	.286
Donovan	23	1	5	.167
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0331

Superboard Studied For War Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt was reported today to have under consideration a proposal for the appointment of a superboard of from five to nine members to fix policies and coordinate the far-flung activities of the war program.

Although there was no indication of the President's attitude, a proposal of this nature was said to have been submitted by Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court.

It was emphasized, however, that this was only one of several proposals under study by Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers.

The Rosenman plan was reported to contemplate the forming by Executive order of a board which would be clothed with broad authority to direct all phases of war activities except those involving questions of military strategy.

It thus would become the center of the whole civilian war effort, making policy decisions on production, transportation, priorities, civilian manufacture, and countless other questions which are dealt with now by different agencies. The chief aim would be to free the President of much detail work in co-ordinating the activities of these agencies.

Those familiar with the plan said that if such a board should be designated to assume over-all direction, its membership might be expected to include such key figures in the present setup as Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board; Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, and others.

In this connection, there was some belief that Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industrnes Board in 1917, might be asked to serve and it was considered likely that Harry Hopkins would be included.

Canadians Expect Record Attendance At District Fairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 25—With the Canadian National Exhibition and other large events cancelled for the duration of the war, officers of county agricultural societies expect record attendance at the smaller fairs this fall. The importance of district fairs is being stressed during wartime in order to maintain agricultural standards and to promote increased food production.

Harness and saddle races will return to these fairs after an absence of this feature for years, while other special horse events will include jumping stakes, classes for harness, roadsters and carriage horses, and ponies. In many instances there will be demonstrations of wartime feeding of Canadian families, showing the use of substitutes for sugar, and food displays arranged by representatives of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Rugs Still Bloom in Old Quebec

Bruno

Front Porch Display of Rustic Art

Rustic art still flourishes in many parts of the Province of Quebec. Here, near the City of Quebec, is spread a brilliant display of rugs and wall decorations for the passer-by to see. A handicraft school, maintained with Government help, keeps this old art of the people active.

Rug Weavers Still Active in Quebec

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

The agile fingers of those French Canadians in the Province of Quebec are as busy as usual this summer weaving colorful designs and patterns into rugs, blankets, and a thousand smaller products which long have found high favor with the American tourist as souvenirs. Front yards are filled with these offerings today, as this year there have been few Americans to buy them.

However, this fact does not stop the French Canadian from carrying on a handicraft which had—until the war—become a big and profitable industry. One way French Canadians know how to express themselves is in the intricate designs woven into a colorful piece of fabric. After all, they reason, the war will be over sooner or later, and demands for this handiwork will resume. So, better now to build up an adequate reserve.

In these rugs and blankets, the French Canadian expresses his love for his chosen country. The matchless beauty of the countryside is often mirrored in his patterns. Sometimes he seeks to capture the afterglow seen along the Laurentian crests as they stand out against the sky, or perhaps it is the greens of the foliage along the river shore that take his fancy. Among the most popular of all themes is the lucid blue of numberless lakes and streams of this smiling holiday land, especially of La Rivière Saint Laurent, so beloved of the French-Canadian native.

The French Canadian loves brightness and he loves to splash it on wherever he can, but he also has found a way to produce shades as fine as those in any Oriental rug. How he has learned to do this and the whole history of French-Canadian handicraft make an interesting story.

The habitant of the seventeenth century brought with him the old Norman art of the making of hooked rugs and homespun. At first, the patterns used were those of Old France, but gradually materials began to reflect themes of the new land. Each family developed its own patterns and its own methods, handing them down to succeeding generations as a family heritage. Thus no two products of Quebec's looms are the same.

Deep in the Smokies

Tourist activities in the Tennessee mountains are as brisk this summer as they were a year ago. Only the method is different. Instead of vacationists hopping to and fro in the automobile to scenic points of interest, they are moving to their favorite spots either on foot, horseback, or on one of the numerous open-top sightseeing busses operated by the hotels of Gatlinburg. These busses, by the way, have not been banned because they carry fewer than 10 passengers. Some of the busses make all-day trips to the many points of beauty and interest.

Most of the visitors to the Smokies this year remain much longer than they did in the past and they are getting more enjoyment out of the mountains. In the past, vacationers tried to cover as much territory as they could in their allotted time. This year they make the Great Smokies their destination and remain a week or more instead of a day or two. A large percentage of tourists from Eastern states use trains to Knoxville, where they can catch eight busses a day to Gatlinburg.

Cruise on Ohio

The steamer Gordon C. Greene will make a special "inspirational and recreational" cruise of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, leaving Cincinnati Oct. 17, the American Express Travel Service announces. The journey combines these elements and is a power enchantment voyage through America's arsenal of democracy, Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley Authority projects.

Cruising along the upper reaches of the Tennessee River where primitive rural scenes greet the eye, the voyage moves on into the waters of the man-made "Great Lakes of the South." From Sheffield, Ala., will be seen the Wilson Dam, corner stone of the TVA, with Wilson Lake and its recreational area. Wilson Dam region, named for the heroes of the Confederacy and the Spanish-American War, adds to the sightseeing of Civil War reminders which will be viewed in Shiloh Battlefield. On the homeward voyage, stops will be made at Paducah, Ky., Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., with the cruise arriving in Cincinnati on the morning of Oct. 26.

Season Extended

Since vacation periods are being staggered throughout the nation, many of Pennsylvania's summer resorts are planning to extend the season beyond the usual Labor Day closing. Most of the recreation facilities in the Keystone State during the summer season will still be available in the autumn, plus the added attraction of colorful foliage and cooler weather. State park cabins may be rented for a week or longer, hiking and riding trails will be beautified by fall colorings, golf courses and tennis courts will be open, and the social season in resort areas, hotels, and inns will be continued in many places.

Bahr Awaits Sentence Sept. 2 On Conviction as German Spy

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—Herbert K. F. Bahr, convicted renegade who chose to cast his lot with Nazi Germany as an espionage agent in his adopted country, awaited today a Federal Court sentence which might mean the capital penalty of a prison term of up to 30 years.

Mr. Bahr, whose stoical attitude during six days of trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage was broken only when a jury of six women and six men returned its verdict last night, will be sentenced Sept. 2 by Federal Judge William F. Smith.

The former Buffalo athlete's lips quivered and he dropped his head when his conviction was announced. His wife, whom he left behind when he went to Germany more than three years ago as an exchange student, collapsed a short time later, then said she had abandoned her plans to divorce him and would fight to win his freedom.

Mr. Bahr's court-assigned counsel, Frederic M. P. Pearse, announced he would appeal the verdict. He had asked the jury not to "visit the sins of the apostates of that German race on the head of this young man."

Mr. Bahr testified that he had accepted espionage training by the Nazi Gestapo only because he wanted to get back to the United States. He said he delayed revealing his intention to betray the Gestapo when he was questioned by authorities on the exchange ship Drottningholm because there were "too many people around" and he feared reprisals.

Assistant United States Attorney General Thorn Lord charged Mr. Bahr "best showed his lack of good faith by having the nerve to come here and attempting to divert suspicion from himself by giving Navy officers his engineering) school thesis and telling them it was a valuable German secret."

Nazi Funds

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Federal grand jury, investigating six persons accused of aiding one of the six German agents executed in Washington, turned its attention yesterday to the financial phase of the abortive sabotage plot.

Called as witnesses were the cashier and teller of the Lake View Trust and Savings Bank, where one of the plotters, Herbert Hans Haupt, allegedly deposited some of the money he and his henchmen brought with them from Germany.

Also summoned to testify were two officials of a Chicago automobile agency where Haupt's father allegedly purchased a car for his son's use with funds supplied by the youth.

Attorney General Francis Biddle has instructed prosecutors here to seek treason indictments if the evidence warranted. Pending the completion of the inquiry, the six men and women are confined in jail on charges of assisting Haupt. They are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilhelm Froehling, and two friends of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin.

California Congressmen Face Attack on Isolation Charges

By the Associated Press

While New York Republicans nominated Thomas E. Dewey for Governor last night, primary campaigns closed in three other States with California's attracting chief attention.

Six of the 19 California Congressmen seeking nomination were attacked by opponents on the ground that they had opposed President Roosevelt's pre-war foreign policy measures, and civilian defense was an issue in the gubernatorial campaign.

Primaries also will be held today in Mississippi and South Carolina, where the Democratic nomination means election. Senator Wall Doxey of Mississippi, successor to the late Pat Harrison, seeks continuation in office over the challenge of Representative Ross Collins. Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, completing the term of Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes, is opposed by Eugene Blease, half-brother of the late Senator Cole Blease. Both States also nominate Representatives and South Carolina has a gubernatorial contest.

There is no Senatorial race in California but the campaigns have been torrid in several Congressional districts. Under fire for their pre-war records particularly were Representatives Thomas Rolph, Richard J. Welch, Harry L. Engelbright, Albert E. Carter and Leland M. Ford, Republicans, and Representative John H. Tolan, Democrat.

Gov. Culbert L. Olson, Democrat seeking another term, was charged by Attorney General Earl Warren with having been remiss in organizing civilian defense. Mr. Warren, a Republican, seeks the nomination on the Republican, Democratic and Progressive Tickets, a procedure permitted by state law.

Another candidate for Governor, Fred Dyster, came out against such union practices as the closed shop and secondary boycott. Still another candidate, Alonzo J. Riggs, advocated free health service through the physician of one's choice.

Following the New York State Republican Convention at Saratoga Springs and the three primaries today, nominations for the offices at stake in the November elections remain to be made in only 17 more States, and these primaries all will be held by Sept. 15.

Virtually complete returns yesterday from the runoff Democratic primary in Texas Saturday gave Senator W. Lee O'Daniel 438,872 votes, to 426,616 for James V. Allred, a margin which the Texas Election Bureau said was sufficient to assure Senator O'Daniel's renomination.

West Coast Builds Britain a Corvette, Largely Prefabricated in Colorado

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARE ISLAND, Calif., Aug. 25—A slick, graceful corvette, the H. M. S. Bentinck, which eased down the ways at the United States Navy Yard here last Saturday, had the twofold distinction of being the first warship for Great Britain ever built here and also of being the first ship largely prefabricated in Denver, Colo., more than 1,000 miles inland, and transported here by rail over great mountain ranges for final assembling.

In recognition of the event, members of the British Admiralty and Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado attended the launching. Governor Carr's daughter, Miss Cynthia Joan Carr, sent the ship, flying the Union Jack, on its way named in honor of a British naval hero, Captain Bentinck.

Members of the British Admiralty who were present were Rear Admiral James Wilfred Sussex Dorling, Britain's naval supply representative in the United States; Capt. H. S. Murray-Smith, and Capt. W. W. T. Shireley-Rollison.

In launching the ship several months ahead of schedule Mare Island Navy Yard adhered to its tradition of being ahead of time. Last winter the site of the corvette division of the Navy Yard was only a mud flat. After the passage of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriations Act (lend-lease) the yard was ordered and the keel for the Bentinck was laid on Feb. 28.

"In poem and song every nation honors its men who go down to the sea in ships," Governor Carr declared, "but we challenge history for a previous instance of a ship which came down to the sea on a railroad train." He referred to the Bentinck as the "first ship of the Rocky Mountain Fleet."

Self-Rule Returned To the Province Of Assam in Burma

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The important Indian Province of Assam on the Burma frontier returned to provincial autonomy yesterday under a ministry formed by Sir Muhammad Sadullah, a Moslem and former chief of Government whose ministry fell last December.

At that time Assam was proclaimed a "governor's province" under the Government of India Act—a province administered by a British Governor without aid of a native government.

In this connection the India office announced that Indian ministries now were operating in five of the 11 provinces—more than at any time since the Congress Party of Mohandas K. Gandhi caused the provincial ministries to resign in November, 1939, in a non-co-operation move intended to promote independence.

"The return of responsible government and full co-operation in such an important province as Assam at this juncture is of no little importance in view of the Congress campaign," the India office announcement said.

Special Session

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 25 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, announced yesterday that a special session of the Central Indian Legislature had been summoned to meet Sept. 14. The purpose was not announced. The Legislature had not been due to meet until 1943.

Violence Subsides

BOMBAY, Aug. 25 (AP)—Isolated flare-ups in the central provinces have caused another four fatalities but in many important areas of the Bihar Provinces, in the Ganges River region of the northeast, violence over India's drive for independence has subsided sharply, a British commuiqué said today.

Start Your Window Garden Now

A successful window garden must get away to an early start. This is the time to take cuttings of your favorite plants, start grooming others and plant certain bulbs which will furnish color and fragrance later.

In late summer I take cuttings from the lusty porch-box geraniums, tuck them into the moist earth beside the parent plants and forget about them for the time being. The large plants provide just the right amount of shade, and rooting is usually prompt and successful. This same procedure may be followed with other plants—scented geraniums, coleus, heliotrope, begonias, petunias, abutilon, impatiens, and others. If you have no window or porch boxes, the cuttings may be rooted in a box of sand, kept constantly moist (not wet) and shaded, or in water with the help of one of the chemical mediums, such as Rootone. When good, strong roots have formed, remove to pots—four-inch is a good size for these plants in general, though some may call for a smaller size. (Bear in mind that geranium roots need to be a bit crowded to do well.)

Use Rich Potting Soil

Use a rich potting soil and set in an airy, sheltered, partially shaded place (a porch is excellent) until time to take them into the house. Just when to do this depends somewhat on locality and the season. October first is about the time in the vicinity of Boston. However, it is most desirable to keep them growing out-of-doors as long as possible, for this assures healthier plants to go through the winter. I often take in the tenderer plants at night and bring them out during the warmest part of the day. If the season is mild, this can be done up to mid-October, or even later. But cacti, crassula and all tropical plants must go indoors to stay by the middle of September.

If you are buying new pots, be sure to soak them at least half a day before using. Old pots should be soaked and thoroughly scrubbed with a stiff bristle brush to remove all dirt particles. Two or three small potsherds in the bottom of each pot are ideal for drainage purposes.

Annuals which are wanted for winter bloom should be lifted and potted now. Large snapdragon plants which have been flowering during the summer should be cut back about half. Or if there are smaller plants which have blossomed little or not at all, pinch out the top only when potting. The snapdragon, incidentally, is one of the mainstays of my window garden, filling the windows with tall spikes of lovely bloom all winter long. It needs plenty of sun, however, to be at its best. Ten-weeks' stock is another indoor favorite—a constant bloomer and very fragrant. Follow the same procedure as outlined for snapdragons. For these annuals, use good potting loam with which a little sharp sand and bit of bone meal have been incorporated. When established in their permanent winter quarters, they will need an application of liquid fertilizer about every 10 days to two weeks.

Start Fuchsias Sept. 1

Fuchsias that have been resting through the summer will give a good account of themselves this coming winter if started into growth again around the first of September. It is best to remove the plant from the pot, shake the roots free from all of the old soil and replace in the same pots, using fresh, well-enriched potting loam. Water sparingly until the new growth begins to show.

An attractive annual flowering vine which may be grown most successfully indoors is Coboea candens or cup-and-saucer vine. Lift from the ground in early September, cut back to about six inches and place in four-inch pots. It will grow almost as rapidly as rapidly as it does out-of-doors and bear large, bell-shaped, greenish-purple flowers with ornamental, deeply-cut foliage.

If you would have the delicious fragrance of freesias in your winter garden, you must start potting them up—six bulbs to a five-inch pot—by the first of September at latest and continue planting at intervals of three weeks. The first two lots may be started in the cold frame; others, as the nights grow colder, should be brought indoors to a temperature not lower than 60 degrees. Unlike most bulbs forced for winter bloom, the freesia remains in the light during the entire period of root formation. Water sparingly until growth appears above the surface, then whenever the soil seems dry, and give sun to encourage strong stems.

A good soil for potting freesias consist of three parts loam, one part leafmold, one part well-rotted manure, with enough sand to make a porous mixture. A scant tablespoon of bone meal may be incorporated with each pot of soil. After the flowers have faded and the leaves begin to turn yellow, gradually withhold water until the soil is quite dry. Set away until fall, then repot in fresh soil.

Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday feature.

Vinalhaven Folk Plan for Ferry

VINALHAVEN, Maine, Aug. 25 (AP)—Citizens of this Penobscot Bay island have decided to take over the job of providing adequate transportation to the mainland.

In special town meeting last night it was voted to raise $55,000 by issue of bonds to build a diesel-powered ferry about 85 or 90 feet long to supplant the 45-foot motorboat which has been the only means of public travel since the Rockland and Vinalhaven Steamboat Company ended its 75 years' service in June.

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From My Library Walls

THERE IS AN old saying that "walls have ears," but the walls of my library have tongues. Practically every available space between the bookcases and elsewhere has become filled, during the years, with framed photographs, autographed letters, with other intimate reminders of personal experiences which have meant something to me in the past. Today more than ever they seem to ask to recall themselves, as if eager to do their part toward offering an escape from the perplexing daily problems we all have to meet.

* * *

As I glance up from writing these words, my eye lights upon an old engraving of Christophe Plantin, the sixteenth-century printer, hanging in my Printers' Corner. The short-cropped hair and beard, the strong nose, the piercing eyes, the firm mouth—all combine, as I look at him now, to smile a welcome and invite a memory. The white, goffered collar of his black coat adds a picturesque touch of antiquity to his quiet dignity, and the expression on his face is a curious combination of the man of action and the dreamer.

My first reaction, as I smile back at old Christophe, not only takes me again to the Plantin Museum in Antwerp, but carries me on to an adventure on the Left Bank of the Seine in Paris. In the Second Drawing Room of the Museum, I had been attracted, on this particular visit, by a deed by which the artist Rubens conveyed to the House of Plantin, for the sum of 4920 florins, 328 copies of the works of Herbertius Goltzius, printed in four volumes by Jacobus Biaeus at Antwerp. It seems that the famous printing establishment had bought these sheets with the idea of making a fifth volume to include Goltzius' *History of the Roman Emperors*, enriching the text with medallions cut on wood by Christophe Jegher. The original blocks, one hundred and sixty in number, for which the printer paid six florins each, I had examined with great interest in the Room of Wood Engravings. The first four volumes were brought up to date by printing new titles and prefaces, using the sheets already printed by Biaeus for the text. Beautiful copper-plate titles were designed, two by Rubens himself, and the five volumes were issued as a complete set—four old volumes with new front matter, and one new volume with medallions printed in black on a brown background, and at the end the famous Plantin mark.

* * *

Once again in Paris, I found myself browsing among the bookstalls on the Quai Voltaire. Suddenly, I discovered five quarto volumes, in the original vellum, hidden among the worthless clutter. Opening the top volume, I was amazed to find myself looking at the black and brown medallion of the series I had so recently seen in the Plantin Museum in Antwerp! A further examination disclosed the complete set in perfect condition—one of the three hundred and twenty-eight sets in the manufacture of which Peter Paul Rubens, famous artist, and the House of Plantin, famous printers, had collaborated.

But my affection for Christophe Plantin does not rest upon so slight a base as the fact that, through him, I have had so many enjoyable hours at the Plantin Musée at Antwerp and an unusual experience in Paris. Plantin was the first *publisher* in history, and for nearly a century no one had the slightest notion of separating the two functions of manufacturing a book and distributing it. By establishing agencies all over the world, Plantin placed learning at the disposal of a much vaster audience, and who shall say how much his services contributed to the culture of the world?

* * *

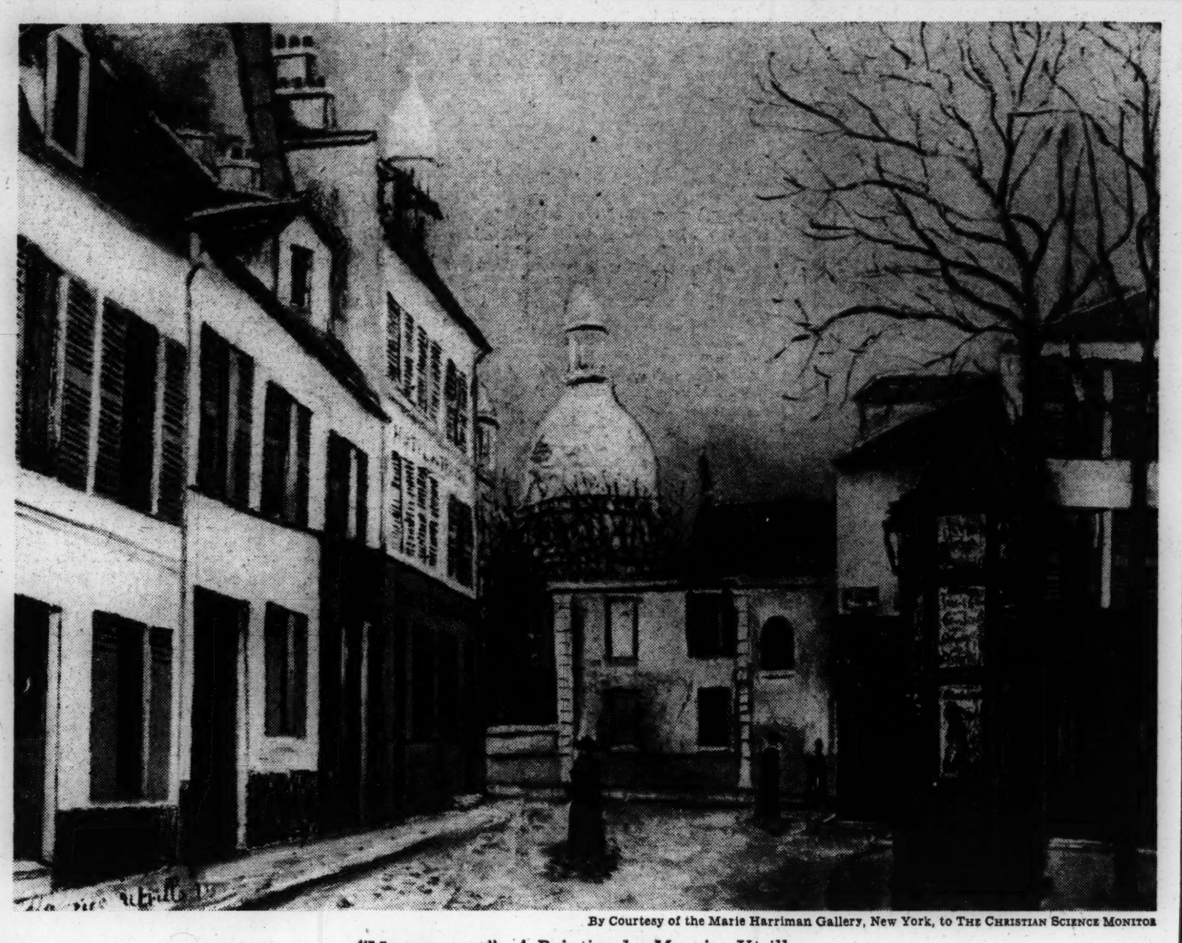
As I glance at old Christophe's lips, I can almost hear him making his famous statement: "I can no longer earn my daily bread in binding books, so I shall write books with the press as pen." He would be referring to the accident which turned him into a great printer. He was a Frenchman with ambition to ply his trade in Paris, but it so happened that just at this time Henri II ascended the French throne. Plantin read one of the King's earliest proclamations that heresy would be considered high treason. This decided him. Christophe wanted to produce books, but he had no notion of bowing his head to the Royal censor. He journeyed on to Antwerp. Here he found no less than sixty printers already established, so he contented himself by setting up a bindery just outside the city, and he soon became famous for his morocco-covered jewel-boxes and his bindings.

Then one night he set out to deliver a casket he had just completed. Suddenly, without warning, he was attacked by masked robbers, and in the affray Christophe's right hand was made forever useless.

* * *

Old Christophe's portrait, hanging on my library wall, is a challenge. That he could have met this adversity with that jest upon his lips, and should have shown the courage and the ability so to use the printing-press as pen that his establishment grew to be the most important in the Europe of its period, makes our problems of today seem less insurmountable. Add to this the fact that, for nine years, Plantin's work in Antwerp was interrupted by the ravages of war, and we have a reminder that our own war problems, as affecting business and life in general, are not unique, but have been the lot of men, throughout the centuries.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT



By Courtesy of the Marie Harriman Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MONTMARTRE": *A Painting by Maurice Utrillo*

MAURICE UTRILLO was born in Paris in 1883. His mother, who had been trained as a trapeze acrobat, was a gifted painter. She had been model for several modern French painters, including Puvis de Chavannes, Renoir, and Toulouse-Lautrec. Maurice was educated in the Impressionist manner, taught to paint the glistening sunlight with deftly applied strokes of pigment. After the manner of his teachers, he painted the streets, boulevards, and byways that typify Paris.

Utrillo is one of the modern Frenchmen who has adapted the inventions of his fellow-artists without affecting oddity or eccentricity. As his personal response to the Parisian scene became articulate, his canvases showed a preference for well-defined outlines and sharply indicated details. The little strokes are there, but not in such profusion as to veil the canvas in an illusory haze. Utrillo was young enough to benefit by the discipline of cubism and abstraction. He simplified the receding vistas, translating them into clearly defined but very simply characterized planes. Primitive traits also enliven his canvases, rough delineation, clumsy figures promenading the pavements, vivid areas of white enhancing the atmosphere. Utrillo is believed to have used post-cards sometimes for subject matter, but he translated the colored photograph into the living, expressive language of paint.

The Paris of Utrillo was the Paris of apartment houses and small, cheap hotels, of little shops selling their bread, soap, brushes, dairy products, the shops of barbers, hair-dressers, purveyors of birds and flowers, vendors of pastry and sweets. Such was the Paris of the Third Republic. On such byways unfolded the daily life of a people that expressed its happiness, uttered its complaints unrestrainedly, sang, shouted, argued. The modern French painters have interpreted the beauty and enchantment of that city, each with his own affirmation. Utrillo's chronicle of the streets of Paris is one of the more authentic and, in view of the procession of historic events, the more saddening.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Discovery

I know now why the blueberries are blue:
I picked some from a bush when I walked by;
I looked up, as they touched my tongue, and knew
That what I really tasted was the sky.

ADIN BALLOU

Starry Sky

The dark is bright with stars;
Before them earth is still.
Along the edge of the hill
Stirs no furry paw;
Man and beast asleep
Leave earth to keep
Her watch with stars,
Sending light to them
As they to her. Hope
Blossoms in the stars.
I shall not be afraid
Now, nor dismayed.
I, too, shall sleep
Under the stars.

HARRIET PLIMPTON

The Right Viewpoint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GROUP of travelers had arrived one night at a lodge in the heart of a beautifully mountainous country. All were anxious to obtain their first view from a near-by summit in the morning, but a heavy fog was settling and some doubts were expressed. Rising at dawn, they asked the innkeeper if, in his opinion, there would be any view. He answered, "One can see Jones's barn across the valley; beyond, only mountains."

In the midst of world tumult one's view may become restricted, and failing to see beyond the conflict, one may lose the ability to view the omnipresent spiritual possibilities. "Jones's barn" holds the focus of thought and to the materially minded, the mountain of Christianly scientific demonstration seems temporarily to be invisible. But Christian Science unfolds the right perspective, which includes, in proper relation to the so-called problems of the day, the hope of a divine fulfillment and the joy of demonstration.

The time has come when true thinkers are agreed that freedom must rest upon a more spiritual basis. Through the unfoldment of Truth in Christian Science, individual liberty is revealed as possible of present demonstration, for thus do we prove in a way comprehensible to human understanding that the Word of God cannot be lost in obscurity nor the power of the Christ, Truth, to heal and save be veiled in the mazes of materialism, agnosticism, and dictatorship. History shows conclusively that the subjugation of the individual and the abolition of human rights have never led to freedom and power; while spiritual understanding has ever pointed the way to progress. The Scriptural record of the children of Israel bears out this conclusion, while history testifies similarly through many other remarkable proofs of divine protection and guidance.

The Bible declares, in the first chapter of Genesis, that God gave man, whom He made in His likeness, dominion over all the earth. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, indicates the method by which one may gain the spiritual viewpoint from which this dominion can be demonstrated, on page 262 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she has written: "We cannot fathom the nature and quality of God's creation by diving into the shallows of mortal belief. We must reverse our feeble flutterings—our efforts to find life and truth in matter—and rise above the testimony of the material senses, above the mortal to the immortal idea of God. These clearer, higher views inspire the Godlike man to reach the absolute center and circumference of his being."

Here, then, is a clear exposition of the right metaphysical procedure. To blind vision by subjugating it to the causes of war, hatred, greed, envy, and malice is to bog down into despair; but to see in Christian Science that beyond the material horizon of physical combat the glorious peaks of loving-kindness, liberation, forgiveness, and spiritual understanding rise inviolate for the benefit of every race and for all time, is to make a powerful contribution to world freedom. The right viewpoint, provided in this Science, enables one, through spiritual-mindedness, to impersonalize evil, condemn no one, and bless one's enemies in the way our inspired Master, Christ Jesus, pointed out. He said (Matthew 5:43-45): "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

This Scripture presents a divine view. It shows that God, the infinite divine Principle of being, is good, governing His perfect creation harmoniously, and that it lies within the province of the individual to understand and express good at all times. Moreover, if through ignorance, fear, or sin the goodness of God is not expressed, this failure on the part of the individual does not in any way affect the divine Principle of all real being, but serves only to exclude harmony from one's experience. Hence, the Master's injunction that we pray for those who fail to rise to the divine requirement, and never to condemn or hate. Clearer thinking along this line will surely hasten the end of war and promote peace and good will among all men.

Mrs. Eddy saw clearly beyond the limits of the mortal view, and, confirming the Master's doctrine, wrote in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 2): "To-day we behold but the first faint view of a more spiritual Christianity, that embraces a deeper and broader philosophy and a more rational and divine healing. The time approaches when divine Life, Truth, and Love will be found alone the remedy for sin, sickness, and death; when God, man's saving Principle, and Christ, the spiritual idea of God, will be revealed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Point de vue correct

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DES TOURISTES vinrent passer la nuit dans une auberge de montagne, au milieu d'une région très pittoresque. Ils désiraient beaucoup contempler le lever du soleil sur un des sommets avoisinants; mais ils doutaient que la chose fût possible, car le brouillard s'épaississait. Levés dès l'aube, ils demandèrent à l'hôtelier s'il croyait que la vue serait claire; il répondit: "On peut voir de l'autre côté de la vallée la grange des Jones; plus loin, seulement les montagnes.

Au milieu des troubles actuels, notre vision risque de devenir limitée; si nous ne portons pas nos regards au-delà du conflit, nous n'arriverons point à voir les possibilités spirituelles omniprésentes. "La grange des Jones" arrête l'attention; et pour ceux dont la pensée est matérielle, les sommets de la démonstration chrétiennement scientifique restent temporairement invisibles. Mais la Science Chrétienne nous montre les choses sous leur vrai jour; les perspectives qu'elle nous ouvre renferment, par-delà les problèmes de l'heure présente, l'espoir d'une réalisation divine et la joie de la démonstration.

A notre époque, les vrais penseurs conviennent que la liberté doit reposer sur une base plus spirituelle. Grâce à la révélation de la Vérité en Science Chrétienne, on voit que la liberté individuelle peut se démontrer dès maintenant; on arrive à prouver, par des faits que l'intelligence humaine peut saisir, que la Parole de Dieu ne saurait disparaître dans l'obscurité — que le pouvoir guérisseur et rédempteur du Christ, de la Vérité, ne saurait être voilé par le matérialisme, l'agnosticisme, la tyrannie. L'histoire montre à n'en pas douter que l'assujettissement des individus et l'abolition des droits humains ne concourent pas à la grandeur des nations et ne leur donnent pas la liberté; mais de tout temps la compréhension spirituelle a montré la voie du progrès. Cette conclusion est soutenue par les récits bibliques contenant les annales des enfants d'Israël; l'histoire des autres peuples nous offre également maintes preuves remarquables de la protection et des directions divines.

Au premier chapitre de la Genèse, la Bible déclare que l'homme, créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, reçut de Lui l'empire sur toute la terre. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, indique la méthode permettant d'atteindre le point de vue spirituel qui rend possible la démonstration de cette maîtrise; elle écrit en effet, à la page 262 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*: "Nous ne pouvons sonder la nature et la qualité de la création de Dieu en plongeant dans les eaux peu profondes de la croyance mortelle. Au lieu de continuer nos faibles efforts, — nos tentatives pour trouver la vie et la vérité dans la matière, — nous devrions nous élever au-dessus du témoignage des sens matériels, au-dessus du mortel jusqu'à l'idée immortelle de Dieu. Ces vues plus claires et plus élevées donnent à l'homme éminemment bon l'inspiration d'atteindre le centre et la circonférence absolus de son être."

Dans ce passage, le procédé métaphysique correct nous est nettement exposé. Fausser la vue en l'assujettissant aux influences qui produisent la guerre, la haine, la convoitise, l'envie, la malveillance, c'est aboutir au désespoir; mais voir en Science Chrétienne que par-delà l'horizon matériel des combats physiques s'élèvent les glorieux sommets de la bienveillance, de la libération, du pardon, de la compréhension spirituelle, — toujours intacts, offrant sans cesse leurs bienfaits à toutes les races, — c'est contribuer d'une manière efficace à l'affranchissement du monde. Grâce au point de vue correct que donne cette Science, le disciple dont la pensée se spiritualise peut dépersonnaliser le mal, éviter de condamner son prochain, et bénir ses ennemis, selon le conseil du Christ Jésus, du Maître inspiré. Voici les directions qu'il nous a données (Matthieu 5:43-45): "Vous avez entendu qu'il a été dit: Tu aimeras ton prochain, et tu haïras ton ennemi. Mais moi je vous dis: Aimez vos ennemis, bénissez ceux qui vous maudissent; faites du bien à ceux qui vous haïssent, et priez pour ceux qui vous outragent et qui vous persécutent; afin que vous soyez enfants de votre Père qui est dans les cieux; car il fait lever son soleil sur les méchants et sur les bons, et il fait pleuvoir sur les justes et sur les injustes."

Cette citation tirée de l'Écriture présente une vue divine. Elle nous montre que Dieu — l'infini, le divin Principe de l'être — est bon; qu'Il gouverne harmonieusement Sa création parfaite, et que chacun de nous peut comprendre le bien et l'exprimer en tout temps. Par ailleurs, si les humains, cédant à l'ignorance, à la crainte, au péché, n'expriment pas la bonté de Dieu, leur faiblesse n'affecte aucunement le divin Principe de tout être réel; mais elle les prive eux-mêmes de l'harmonie à laquelle ils ont droit. Aussi le Maître nous ordonna-t-il de prier pour ceux qui n'ont pas encore saisi ce qu'exige la loi divine; il voulait que ses disciples s'abstiennent de haïr ou de condamner. Reconnaitre plus clairement ces obligations et y conformer nos pensées contribuera sans doute à mettre fin aux guerres, hâtant l'heure où la paix et la bonne volonté régneront parmi tous les hommes.

Mrs. Eddy n'était point limitée par les vues mortelles, car sa vision s'étendait bien au-delà. Confirmant la doctrine du Maître, elle écrivait, dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 2): "Aujourd'hui nous n'apercevons guère que les premières lueurs du christianisme vraiment spirituel, embrassant une philosophie plus profonde et plus large, une guérison divine plus rationnelle. Le temps approche où la Vie divine, la Vérité, l'Amour divin se trouveront être le seul remède contre le péché, la maladie, la mort; où seront révélés Dieu, le Principe rédempteur de l'homme, et Christ, l'idée spirituelle de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Flamingos of Camargue

CAMARGUE IN SPRINGTIME had welcomed us with fête and *ferrade*. Camargue in autumn had revealed luscious vines pendent with purple grapes . . . and still we were unsatisfied. One thing was yet unseen—the flocks of flamingos which, we were told, arrive in June from Africa.

One day, it is true, skirting the Étang Imperial in the Peugeot, we had thought we spied two flamingos standing on the distant beach. On the horizon a strange white barrier gleamed. Piles, as though for a mammoth pier, extended into the lagoon without apparent limit.

"Telegraph poles and stones for the road-mending," said Bernard.

"No," said Monsieur, consulting his map, "the highway is far away. It looks like something not of this world."

That it was not of this world we were convinced as we became aware of quivering waves of atmosphere. . . .

Our last day on the Camargue had come. "Today we shall see them," said Bernard, "five, ten thousand flamingos."

We were approaching the brackish Étang de Vaccarès by way of the lighthouse on the *digue* that leads to Les Saintes-Maries. To seaward, apparent rocky isles along the shore changed, as we passed, to brushwood piles upon the beach. Isolated houses, the now distant church, were reflected in fictitious water which puzzled the watcher as, in the tremulous heat-waves, it gleamed, then faded into lack-luster salt-beds.

Between us and the water a vast stretch of sand was broken only by juicy *salicornes* (on which herds grazed) and feathery statice, the *saladello* of Provence, mist-blue like the unruffled lagoon. Summer clouds were piled in billows above the flatness of the plain. We stood at length upon the beach. Having accepted the miracle of the mirage, we had become skeptical of the existence of silvery piers which seemed to form corridors far into the water. These piles, however, instead of merely quivering in light or moving eerily as we changed our position, were marshaled in military formation. Slowly the truth dawned . . . flamingos! It appeared that some slumbered on one strong leg, head under wing . . . but even to these the alarm was passed. Throaty cries rent the air, unfamiliar quackings. Some brigades waded into deeper water, while others, perhaps pitying our earth-bound plight, flew low—sinuous as oriental dragon—white, then roseate, then black in cloud-shadow.

O, romantic Camargue! Land of gipsy, of Arab *grignon* and of untamed bull, with hot winds which sere your plains and bring flame to the cheeks of your maidens; with your myriad rose flamingos, the mystery of whose birth you share alone with Africa—unfathomable as Sphinx you guard the threshold to Provence.—From "The Heart of Provence," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

As Hotels Are Named in France

THERE MAY BE more than twenty thousand; but let us leave it at the moment at that number, referring of course to the hotels in France that are called Hôtel de France. For there is one in every town, whereas in our own country, in which I have travelled not a little, if there is an Hotel of England, or England Hotel, or Hotel of Great Britain, or Great Britain Hotel, I have never seen one. It is left for France to make up for our modesty by its numberless Hôtels d'Angleterre, and Grande Bretagnes not a few: a compliment which, I fear, we seldom return; for even when we first began to name hotels Grand, after our neighbors, we meant grand and not great. As for calling in the Universe, too, as the French do, and combining it with a town of our own: that, on this side of the Channel, would be an unthinkable proceeding. The Hotel of Woking and the Universe—no, that is not found here. —From "Pleasure Trove," by E. V. LUCAS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

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Intimate Message: Washington

Thank You, Adolf ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

The Americas have very little reason to be grateful to Adolf Hitler. But in bringing Brazil into the war against Germany and Italy, "Der Fuhrer" has done the New World a conspicuous service. Not only has he added more weight to the force which will eventually crush Naziism, but he has opened the eyes of many Latin-Americans who previously were not wholly awake to the menace of Axis aggression. It is the conviction in Washington that the uninhibited brutality and callousness of the German U-boat campaign against Brazilian shipping has done more for hemispheric unity than billion dollar loans could ever hope to do.

Less than two weeks ago this column declared that "from the point of view of the United Nations things are not as they should be in the southern half of the Western World and there is reason to believe that they are growing worse." It then went on to say that United Nations reverses had caused a noticeable recrudescence of Axis influence in certain Latin-American circles.

This was the belief of Government officials in closest touch with Latin-American affairs. That belief has largely disappeared today. Adolf Hitler's U-Boat fleet has torpedoed it.

From one end of Latin America to the other there has been a sweep of sympathy for Brazil that is almost without parallel in the New World. It is at least equal to the feeling aroused by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and probably, because of Latin kinship, and because the latest Axis victim is nearer home, it is a little deeper. Even such a country as Argentina, whose government appears uncomfortably pro-Fascist, showed instantly that its simpathies lay with its big neighbor.

Others May Follow

Forecasts are risky, but there are many well-placed persons in Washington who believe that the Brazilian declaration of war will be followed by similar action on the part of other South American countries. Both Venezuela and Colombia have suffered severely because of ship sinkings and both are extremely friendly to the United States today. Uruguay, although the smallest yet probably the most democratically courageous state in South America, has already taken steps to place itself internally at war with the Axis.

Strange as it may seem, the country which has been most profoundly shaken by the Brazilian episode is Chile, according to reports reaching Pan-American organizations here in Washington. This is described as strange since Chile and Argentina are the only two Latin-American countries which have not yet broken diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Great importance is being attached here to the forthcoming visit to Washington of President Rios of Chile. A strong democrat and an avowed friend of the United States—Chile is often described as the most North American of all South American countries in its outlook—President Rios decided upon the visit as a proof of Chilean-United States solidarity. It is now predicted that following the Rios visit in October, Chile will at least break off relations with the Axis.

Even if Argentina and Chile do not break with the Axis and even if other South American countries do not pull their guns on Germany, Italy and Japan, Brazilian belligerency is expected to have a sobering effect upon persons and groups which have hitherto been a little inclined to overlook Axis shortcomings. Although Argentina found it possible to harbor Axis agents diplomats after the United States entered the war, Washington expects that Buenos Aires will find it much more difficult to do so now that Argentina's immense neighbor to the north is as much an enemy of Germany as the Soviet Union, Great Britain or any other of the United Nations.

Timely Decision

From the American point of view, the Brazilian declaration of war came at a particularly fortunate time. It synchronized almost perfectly with American successes in the Solomon Islands, with the British-Canadian-American raid on Dieppe and with American daylight air raids on the continent of Europe. All these things served to boost American military prestige, and to reawaken in Latin-American minds the vision of a final Axis defeat.

The fact that Brazil did not hesitate to join the Allies, despite continued United Nations reverses, cannot be lost upon the other governments south of the Panama Canal. During the past several years Brazil has been assuming a larger share of Latin-American leadership—as Argentine prestige dwindled in the face of the undemocratic and fence-sitting attitude of Buenos Aires—and any action by Rio de Janeiro is certain to have repercussions in all South American capitals.

Berlin undoubtedly felt the German military situation to be so serious as to necessitate the stoppage of raw materials shipments to the United States regardless of the result in Latin America. The U-boats have indeed sunk some American-bound cargoes aboard Brazilian ships. But the Germans have lost a psychological battle in South America and perhaps in the rest of the world as well.

New Deal of Equality Is Promised Rural England

Postwar plan to open new opportunities to urban and suburban dwellers.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—A completely new deal for rural England—including such innovations as equal wages and nation-wide rehousing—are embodied in a five-year plan for postwar reconstruction, the outline for which has just been published here.

The program is part of the British Government research into reconstruction problems generally.

Briefly, findings in this Government-sponsored report—known as the Scott report, named after an eminent Judge and expert on land questions, Lord Justice Scott, who headed the committee—are that rural folk must receive equal conditions with town folk.

Provision of a nation-wide rural rehousing scheme, rural amenities similar or akin to those of urban communities such as electricity, village halls for entertainment, and educational centers, are also a part of the proposal.

Location of Industries

It is recommended by this committee of experts on rural life, which included two women members, that there shall be no attempt to continue the emergency wartime practice of locating industry in the open country.

The committee's view is rather that industry should remain in suitable industrial localities, except for limited industrialization in large country towns.

On the other hand the committee urges that townfolk be given better access to the countryside with rights of way extended and more clearly defined.

Footpaths would be provided in fields, hedges would run along main roads, and the right of way would be assured for walkers all round the coast of Britain. Townsmen wising to live in the country would be directed into villages and country towns or their immediate surroundings so as to check indiscriminate building, spoilation of the countryside, and the waste of good farm land.

It is recognized that new villages and small towns will be needed, and these should be built just off main highways. In other words the Scott committee wants to see farmers' interests furthered and rights upheld, but at the same time barbed wire and "trespassers will be prosecuted" notices would be taken down.

A better understanding and sympathy between country and town folk is looked for, and seeds of this are seen to have been sown to a considerable extent by way of the wartime evacuation program and in townsfolk's new appreciation of wartime food shortages of homegrown food.

The report is an encouraging one because it recognizes Britain's charming and unique countryside and the love which British people have for it, even when most of their lives are spent in towns.

But the report says, "We don't want that type of countryside which, behind a smiling face, hides much human poverty and misery." Usefulness and beauty must go together, and land must be farmed to retain its distinctive charm and character.

Color in New Crops

In support of this one can point to a lesson which the war has shown to observers in Britain—namely, that the beauty of the British countryside has been enormously enhanced by growing crops needed in wartime, particularly cereals.

There is widespread recognition today that the changing colors of the cornfields adds a rich variety and contrast to the landscape which had become overgreen, due in large part to neglect.

Even more important the British countryside has that live throb about it today which it has lacked for a generation. It has about it the sheen of a well-fed, well-groomed and well-exercised horse.

The reason is that British farmers, whatever may be their grumbles about individual restrictions and Whitehall interferences, nonetheless know today that they are doing a worthwhile job, and that the nation is grateful and needs them.

Indefinite on Financing

Actually the Scott report doesn't go fully into the question of financing postwar rural reconstruction or postwar farming policy. Rather it confines itself to more general conclusions such as its finding that the essentially mixed and varied yet interrelated character of British farming will continue.

Plenty of opportunity for far-reaching rationalization of methods and practices is seen, without fundamental change in farm policy.

Thorny questions such as how high farm wages are to be reconciled with the public demand for cheap food, and whether agriculture is to be subsidized presumably at the expense of other industries, are mainly left to other Government departments and economists to thresh out.

Actually much thought in Britain is already being directed to future farm policy. An example was heard in a postscript to news by the popular agricultural commentator, Mr. A. G. Street.

After paying a tribute to the admirable wartime job of British farmers he looked to the future in a way which seemed not only to have a smoother path for agriculture, but also suggested a more constructive method of approach to numerous other postwar problems.

"If we think of what is right for the land, and less of what somebody or other is going to gain or lose, we shall produce a better policy," he said.

Incident of Discipline

Especially he appealed to townsfolk to remember this since it was townsfolk he admitted who would decide agricultural policy because their votes will preponderate.

He told the following story of one of the war agricultural committees which have taken a big hand in running wartime farming. The committee in each county is composed of leading farmers working voluntarily as advisers and even having the thankless but necessary task of turning out fellow farmers, maybe their friends, for glaring cases of inefficient farming.

One of these committees, Mr. Street said, had one seemingly hopeless case of a farmer deeply in debt. He couldn't even buy seed, but each member of the committee—tight-fisted men usually—put £10 in a pool rather than turn him out or turn him over to Government machinery which, as Mr. Street said, might have lent him the money to buy seeds around the time the crop should have been harvested.

Today that committee greatly values the dividend on those £10—the sight of their farmer puffing out his chest and striding out like a man.

H. Armstrong Roberts

English Countryside to Undergo a Five-Year Reconstruction Plan

But such rural scenes as this Cornish farmland near Land's End will not be noticeably changed. Diversified crops will be continued and extended, and where the plan is already in wartime operation, with cereals waving in the breeze, the countryside is found to be actually more beautiful than before.

Text of New York State Platform Adopted by Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 25—Following is the text of the platform adopted here last night by the New York Republican State Convention:

The Republican Party, in convention assembled, solemnly makes these covenants with the people of the State of New York.

I—World Affairs

In common with our Allies of the United Nations, the American people have dedicated themselves to one cause, paramount to every other interest, public or private—to fight this war to complete and decisive victory. To this cause the Republican Party pledges its whole devotion.

While fully mindful of the obligations that rest upon the Republican Party in this free republic, we shall continue loyally to support the President of the United States as Commander in Chief, in all measures to win the war. But we criticize the management of the war effort on the same front—the blundering, the inefficiency and the inconsistency in policies. We call for the drafting of the best brains in the country; ample delegation of authority by the President to key officials; fair and equal distribution of the sacrifices to be made, and full confidence in the American people by telling them all the truth, both good and bad, except what actually must be concealed for military reasons.

We shall continue to denounce every suggestion of appeasement. We shall oppose peace until the last vestige of totalitarian aggression has been wiped from the face of the earth.

Out of the suffering and horror of this war there shall rise, with God's help, the foundations of a lasting peace, a peace which will give to all peoples of the world the right to live and worship as they please without fear of persecution, and to minorities the fullest protection of inalienable rights as free human beings.

To that end, the United States must be prepared to undertake new obligations and responsibilities in the community of nations. We must co-operate with other nations to promote the wider international exchange of goods and services, to broaden access to raw materials, to achieve monetary and economic stability, and thus discourage the growth of rampant nationalism and its spawn, economic and military aggression. As a further safeguard we must join with other nations to secure the peace of the world, by force if nceessary, against any future outbreak of international gangsterism.

We know that as the other nations prosper, we prosper; that when the freedom of one nation is destroyed, the freedom of all nations is in peril. In our own enlightened interests, as well as in a spirit of good will toward our fellow men, we must help create a stabilized world.

II—State War Effort

The people of New York State have patriotically responded to the call of the nation in the war effort and the civilian protection program. This generous response will play an important part in the victory which will be ours.

The Republican Legislature initiated and passed many laws which are of material aid to our people and the war agencies in this effort. Among these laws are the New York State War Emergency Act, which establishes State and local war councils and offices of civilian protection, mutual aid plans for police, fire, highway repair, and water protection, protection against sabotage, control of explosives, financing emergency aid, and the preservation of the right of franchise for members of the armed forces through the War Ballot Commission and the granting of civil relief for all such members.

The Republican Party pledges continued effort and leadership in the advancement of essential proposals to carry on New York State's part in the war.

III—Social Welfare

Society has a permanent, deep-rooted obligation to its aged, its blind, its sick, its unemployed, and its dependent and handicapped children. We pledge ourselves to maintain as a basic State policy the fullest measures of insurance against the miseries of unemployment, the helplessness of old age, dependency and disability arising out of industrial employment. We pledge continued support of measures for the preservation and improvement of the public health.

We pledge an examination into public assistance payments so that adequate benefits may be provided, especially in the case of our needy aged.

The Republican Party is proud of its part in compelling the reorganization of unemployment insurance in the State, following one of the most deplorable administrative breakdowns the State has ever seen.

IV—Labor

The Republican Party has contributed much toward expanding and improving our labor relations and mediation services. We have done much to liberalize unemployment insurance. We have done much to promote the rights of labor and to insure and advance the gains of labor.

The right of collective bargaining must be jealously protected and extended. The State's labor relations, mediation, and unemployment insurance services should be expanded. Anti-injunction laws and criminal laws against strikebreaking agencies, labor gangsters, and racketeers must be strictly enforced.

We pledge ourselves to the attainment of these objectives.

V—Agriculture

The Republican Party will continue to take the lead in promoting the economic interests of the farmer. We denounce the unsympathetic attitude of the Democratic Administration in Washington toward the farm interests of the Northeastern States, particularly New York, which has caused our farmers to suffer untold hardship and grave financial loss.

We pledge our continued support of scientific research in agricultural production and in improving marketing of farm products.

We recognize the labor shortage in agriculture and pledge assistance in meeting this problem.

VI—Civil Service

The Republican Party has consistently sponsored and supported legislation to strengthen the civil service system to the end that citizens may enter the public service as a career without regard to political, racial, or religious considerations.

Among the laws initiated and passed by the Republican Legislature are the career law, which this year, after frequent vetoes by the Democratic Governor, has been successfully extended to all institutional employees; the eight-hour law for State employees; and adjusted compensation for thousands of State employees in the low-income group.

We pledge ourselves to protect the actuarially sound employees' retirement systems of the State and its civil subdivisions from encroachments or interference by Federal authorities.

The Republican Legislature has heretofore protected and will continue to protect the rights and interests of all civil service employees entering the armed forces of the United States.

VII—Civil Rights

Equal opportunity for achievement, advancement, and service to all our citizens, regardless of race, color, creed, class, or national origin, in all phases of American life, is fundamental. Our country can never take its rightful place of spiritual leadership of mankind unless it manifests to the world that we are a democracy in fact.

Existing race prejudice, as exemplified by poll taxes, discrimination in war production and the armed forces, makes our otherwise solemn pronouncements of democratic principles a hollow mockery.

We condemn all laws or governmental practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against any person, on account of race, color, creed, class or national origin.

The Republican Legislature has enacted in this State strong anti-discrimination laws. We pledge their vigorous enforcement.

VIII—Education

We commend the Republican Legislature for its progressive attitude in sponsoring and passing measures beneficial to education, including its support of vocational training, and particularly for its restoration of full State aid this year, and for conceiving and insisting upon the enactment of the law providing State aid for kindergartens.

We pledge adequate support to education and the passage of budgetary measures for the proper functioning of our educational system, to provide an equal, fair, and free opportunity for every child in this State to receive an education.

IX—Youth

Accepting, as we are, the full measure of sacrifice of the youth of our State in the military service of our country, we pledge unremitting vigilance and effort to keep open for them the avenues of opportunity and full economic re-establishment and security when their victorious efforts have restored this world to peace.

X—Women

We gratefully acknowledge the responsibility and sacrifices which the women of our State and nation are bearing in the challenging times, and believing that they are qualified to make greater contributions to the solution of all our problems, both of war and peace, we pledge ourselves to seek the viewpoint and services of the women of our State in the administration of our national war effort and the economic problems of war and peace: to work for greater economic and political opportunity for women.

We pledge that they shall have a real voice in the plans and policies of government, State and national.

XI—Public Utilities

We shall continue to oppose the sale of the people's interest in the State's water-power resources. This opposition includes the licensing or leasing to any private enterprise of the people's undeveloped water-power resources. We pledge a program of utility regulation that will gain the lowest possible charges for domestic and industrial consumers.

XII—Tax Reduction

In 1939, over the bitter opposition of the Democratic Governor, the Republican Legislature halted the rising cost of State government. Through its efforts, continued each year, the taxpayers have been spared an annual State real property tax of $26,000,000, a business turnover tax of $30,000,000, an increase in the income tax of $15,000,000, and the making permanent of the emergency 1 per cent income tax—all of which were recommended by the Democratic Governor.

The emergency income tax was not only opposed as a permanent tax but has been eliminated by the Republican Legislature; for this year and for the next a 25 per cent reduction in the income tax has been effected by the Republican Legislature. Through our efforts, real estate has been relieved of the armory tax. In addition, because of the sound Republican financial policy, the State now finds itself with a substantial surplus.

We pledge a continuance of the Republican policy of sound financial practices, which is more than ever important in view of the impending danger of inflation.

XIII—Tax Revision

Our municipalities are hard pressed for revenues to finance their necessary services. Real property, the principal source of income for these municipalities, is heavily burdened by taxes. We pledge our whole-hearted efforts toward solving these complex financial problems, including the problem of fair assessments, with fairness to taxpayers and their government, and we recommend that a State-wide survey of the tax burden now imposed upon real estate and home owners be undertaken, and recommendations made to the Legislature for remedial action.

XIV—Small Business

New York State has suffered a decline in its economic importance in the nation. This was true before the dislocations of war production further impaired our position. Some branches of labor are hit hard and are lost to production in this crisis; small businesses face extinction.

The Republican Legislature in creating and working with an effective division of commerce has taken steps to rectify this injustice. We pledge aggressive action by increased efforts to gain work for labor and small business; to restore and maintain New York as the unchallenged Empire State.

XV—New York City

Furthermore, to meet the unparalleled unemployment problem now prevailing in the City of New York, we pledge every effort to increase the flow of business to that city, particularly in the field of war contracts. We feel that the City of New York has been the victim of unjustified discrimination in the distribution of war contracts on the part of Federal agencies.

XVI—Postwar Problems

With the coming of victory and the restoration of peace, the nation will be confronted with problems of infinite complexity. We must meet the needs of the members of the armed forces when they re-enter civilian life. We must meet the needs of the thousands of men and women now engaged in war industry. We must meet the needs of business in the adjustment from war to peace production. We must maintain the system of free enterprise which has made America great. We must recover and develop further the social progress existing before the war, social security, housing, labor gains, public health, nutrition.

Already the Republican Legislature has established a bipartisan committee which is studying these problems, and a commission is engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications of public works to be ready when the war is over to aid in the transition from war to peace economy.

We recognize that all these problems must be met with an awareness of their human and social as well as economic aspects, and we pledge an administration which will have a vigorous, forward-looking approach.

Conclusion

In time of peace the issues facing us in this campaign would be vital enough. In time of war every division of the State government must function with precision so that our State can put forth the supreme effort to win victory. The Republican Party will bring new life and competence to the administration of the affairs of the State of New York.

On this platform our candidates are pledged to stand.

To Change the Subject:

Gilding the Lily ..... ***By Walter W. Cunningham***

I took to "art" the way a duck takes to water. Get me some pastels, a block of paper, and a bottle of fixative, said I, and the world is mine.

I had had no training, and therefore had no inhibitions.

For the summer I had taken a place in Swampscott, right on the sea, and beauty lay before me. All I had to do was to paint what I saw. So my first picture was a landscape, or seascape, your choice. I had heard that you cannot improve upon nature. Surely this could never have been uttered by an artist. For I did. I made hollyhocks grow where they never grew before. I freshened the leaves on a slender ash tree, and gave brightness to roses when they had begun to fade.

With my first adventure as a total amateur, I suspected I was on the beam from a remark dropped by my supreme critic. She glanced pleasingly at the delectable garden and the smooth blue sea depicted on paper, and said, "Why not turn to water colors and do something permanent?"

Grist in the Mill

So . . . I turned to my second picture, a portrait. All is grist that comes to the artist's mill. I had never done portraits before, but my wife was handy, sitting on a glider. I had 30 minutes in which to perform, and, with my knee for an easel and the best intentions in the world, I produced a color scheme the like of which had not been seen before. Any artist can afford to discard a picture, and after I had listened to my companion's comments I took advantage of this liberty. I had done something with the face that only a plastic expert could explain, and gave a dancing jauntiness to the right foot which is quite in keeping with the subject, but was not entirely appropriate in the drawing. So ended opus No. 2.

My third picture was a charming setting made by a neighbor's stone wall. The wall was too high for the canvas, but I easily remedied that. I cut it three feet. A tree in front of the wall had had a limb cut off and turned my neighbor into an apologist. She was apprehensive lest the tree might spoil the picture. But I allayed her fears, added a new limb as a lobster adds a claw, and gave a luxuriant growth to the branches. This was my first lesson in the power of pastel.

My next venture was a union of pastel and "poetry." A bright moonlight night gave me an evening of silhouettes. As I walked along the beach with the moon rippling on the water, there stuck in my consciousness

A house, a church, and a tree,
The moon, the sky, and the sea.

Untarnished Gold

Nothing more was needed than these six factors. Often I had heard in jest that the moon was like a piece of green cheese; I found it a bucket of gold, running over. I stuck the tree in the middle of the picture, so that the gold might show through the branches. My art critic friends pointed out that this was not good art since it gave the picture too artificial a balance. But art critics, I presume, speak from the viewpoint of the conventions. My "art" is unconventional. It bears all the earmarks of that.

It is the common thing for a student to progress under competent tuition. With my "art" system, you start off with a flourish and grow progressively worse. This is not a disappointment to me. Rather is it an encouragement. For in opuses Nos. 4 and 5 I copied the masters of Rockport and Provincetown. I discovered that my self-established school of art will not permit surrender to imitation. It demands the subject in the original, or, as it is more vulgarly put, "nature in the raw."

Swampscott hitherto has not had an art colony as popular as that of Rockport and Provincetown. But who knows the great oak which from the little acorn may grow?

And, speaking of oaks, that is the subject of the next picture. It will be a symbolic piece. It will show a neck of land jutting out into the sea, and near the tip a tree, full-chested, with powerful arms standing courageously against a relentless storm. This will be drawn from nature. Nature has not endowed too well the little point of land I have in view, for the tree, which is to serve the purpose of the artist, is a bit scraggly. But that need never trouble an artist. His imagination takes care of that. The title of the picture will be "The Wind That Wars Against a Tree." That picture has not yet begun. It awaits some idea of how to draw a storm.

I have never taken a lesson in art.

Perhaps a lesson will be needed here.

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, August 25, 1942

British Housewives Have Own Organization Through Which They Do Vital War Jobs

By Melita Spraggs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Housewives are mobilizing in the British war effort through a nation-wide good-neighbor scheme. Like the women in the Forces, or the members of the Land Army, housewives have their own organization.

Cards in the windows of more than three-quarters of a million houses in city streets and country lanes indicate the residences of members of the Housewives Section of the Women's Voluntary Service. Here are the women who, though they cannot do a whole-time job in factory or workshop, have been trained through A. R. P. lectures, cookery and nursing, and other demonstrations to give efficient service to their neighbors in any emergency. Wherever the wheels of Britain's war machine can be oiled to prevent friction upon the individual, right there, it seems, is a member of this Service to give the necessary comfort and help.

From this organization, for instance, come the Sister Susies of World War II. No longer does Tommy Atkins have to spend hard-earned pennies in postage stamps to send his socks home to Mother. They are now mended at W. V. S. work parties or in the homes of members of the Housewives' Section. The W. V. S. District Organizer in each area gets in touch with the Army authorities, who give orders to the laundries to send the socks straight to W. V. S. headquarters. Here each week they are exchanged for the mended batch left the week before.

Serving in Another Exodus

The help which the W. V. S. gave in the evacuation of children from towns to the country at the beginning of the war is well known, but not so well known, perhaps, is the way they are using this experience in another great exodus—that of the women and girls who have been conscripted for service in factory and workshop away from their homes. When notified that a new batch of workers is coming, the local member gets busy finding billets, meeting trains, and providing hot drinks and sandwiches for workers who have, in most cases, come long journeys on trains without restaurant cars.

On one railway station in the heart of industrial England the W. V. S. has established a depot for meeting young girls and looking after them at a canteen and rest-room on the railway station.

In some instances, the W. V. S. works in co-operation with Factory Welfare Supervisors, giving small comforts and personal services which official agencies are unable to provide.

The Housewives Section acts as a sort of liaison between landlady and tenant in these industrial areas. In many cases it finds that unsatisfactory conditions are merely a case for adjustment.

There is the W. V. S. "Get-You-Home" scheme. A soldier arrives at a main line railway terminus in the blackout. He is cold and hungry. Then he is told that the local train to his home has gone 15 minutes before.

"See the lady in the green uniform," the railway clerk advises. "She may be able to fix you with a lift."

The W. V. S. worker listens sympathetically while he tells her, not of the weary tramp to his home, but of how his family will be waiting up for him for hours.

"Ten miles up the Great North Road your home is. I think we can manage that," she tells him. Leaving him to get a bite from the Services Canteen she hurries off to see if a "Get-You-Home" service vehicle is passing in his direction and can give him a lift.

Linguists in Demand

On some of the large railway stations in the north there are W. V. S. linguists who speak French, Dutch, Polish and Czech, to help the exiles from the occupied countries of Europe. And there are American women, too, in the Service, to help members of the American Expeditionary Force.

Members of the Housewives Section are pioneer specialists in building outdoor cooking stoves to serve their neighborhoods in emergencies in which gas and electricity are out of action. The Ministry of Food has recognized their efficiency in this respect by asking them to construct 100,000 outdoor stoves in London alone. Before long they expect to construct an emergency cooking stove in Downing Street, near the home of the Prime Minister, and even in Buckingham Palace itself.

Other Government Departments and each Local Authority can call on the W. V. S. for service. If, for instance, the local council wants a new British restaurant, it applies to the local W. V. S. for a voluntary staff. Housewives who are free for a few hours during the day go along and wait on table or dish up dinners at the "Civic."

Being housewives, a great deal of the members' thought is concerned with food. In many towns, canteens for the Forces are staffed by a rota of W. V. S. workers. On most of the large railway stations there are buffets and canteens where women take their turn in shifts to serve out the sausages and mashed potatoes or other war-time dishes. The W. V. S. has also done good work in organizing war-time cookery lessons under the Food Advice Bureau of the Ministry of Food.

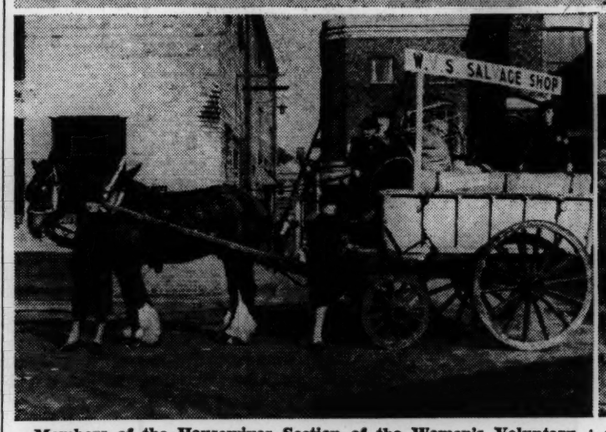
Run Mobile Canteens

In some parts of the country the W. V. S. has a scheme by which mobile canteens take lunches to farm laborers, factory employees and other workers in remote places.

Many odd kinds of nonpetrol-propelled vehicles have appeared on British highroads since gas was rationed, but one of the oddest was a "stop me and buy one" tricycle formerly used by an ice-cream vendor, which recently appeared in the West End, driven by a W. V. S. worker. Small boys who went up expecting to buy a wartime ice-wafer were disappointed. This was just a tryout of one of a fleet of 80 such tricycles which have been converted to hold five-gallon vacuum urns built to keep drinks hot for nine hours. In the place of ice cream there are containers for sandwiches and buns. Sixty to 90 people can be served from one of these canteens. Women drivers, accustomed to handling high-powered motor canteen vans, find the three-wheelers tricky to control, "particularly at corners," as one of them put it.

Although Britain has not recently been raided widely, as in the autumn and winter of 1940-41, nearly every night there is a raid somewhere or other, and air-raid precaution services must always be on their toes. Here, too, the Housewives' Section in every town and coastal region is standing by, trained to supplement the A. R. P. services.

The W. V. S. aims to link the whole of the country in its scheme by having at least one member of its Housewives Section in every road and street in Britain.



Members of the Housewives Section of the Women's Voluntary Services in Britain are furthering the war effort in a variety of ways. Upper left: W. V. S. linguists stationed on railway platforms help soldiers and sailors from overseas. Upper right: Other members cook for the community on outdoor stoves when gas has been cut off by bombs. Lower left: Collecting salvage from housewives, W. V. S. workers drive horses and vans to save petrol. Lower right: Many of the workers are experts at building emergency stoves out of debris

Baby Dines Well on Easily Prepared Formula

This is the third of a series of six articles for young mothers to be published on the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor on consecutive Tuesdays, giving them helpful information on the care and feeding of babies through the first year. The writer, Cathryn S. Keith, is a Christian Science nurse, specializing in baby cases.

By Cathryn S. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As you know, food is an important factor in the care of your baby. If your trial at breast feeding has been unsatisfactory, do not feel concerned, for much has been learned about artificial feeding during the past few years. Unless you have sufficient breast milk to feed him entirely with the exception of one supplementary feeding a day, bottle feeding is necessary. Sucking exercises his facial muscles and satisfies him, but if prolonged through the breast feeding followed by a bottle feeding, it becomes tiring.

Keep the feeding time calm and restful. This is not the time for you to play with the baby as even at this tender age you are establishing correct eating habits. If he has his own room, that is the best place to feed him. Sit in a comfortable chair with low arms, preferably a straight chair so you will not be tempted to rock him. A low table beside the chair for the bottle warmer and for the tray for solid foods is helpful.

Keep the baby awake during his feeding and keep him eating steadily except for brief rest periods. Place him over your shoulder at least twice during the feeding so he may bring up the air-bubbles he almost invariably swallows.

Should Be Held

Although he is bottle-fed, he should be held for his feeding as he needs that contact with you and the change of position. If the bottle is propped, he is apt to swallow more air and to play with the nipple instead of eating steadily. Even though he is capable of holding his own bottle later on, do not let him do this as it develops a fondness for his bottle which makes the transition from bottle to cup more difficult.

Regularity in the feeding schedule is essential and you should awaken the baby for his feeding from 6:00 a. m. until 10:00 p. m. The baby's schedule will change as his needs change. The first feeding to be eliminated is the middle of the night feeding and then the 10:00 p. m. The time to give up the 10:00 p. m. feeding varies with individual babies, but he will probably be over it by the end of the third month and perhaps earlier. He should always be changed and made comfortable before each feeding.

Most Important Food

Milk is the most important food for the baby. It is generally conceded that modified cow's milk makes the best artificial feeding. If you are unable to get fresh milk, there are numerous powdered milks on the market that are prepared by mixing with boiled water. To use one of these start out with a half-strength solution and increase as the baby's need increases. The fresh milk formula is the ideal one as no change in milk will have to be made when he is ready for whole milk.

If you see the logic in the calculation of the formula, you will understand the necessary changes, so we shall consider its preparation step by step.

How to Modify Cow's Milk

Boil Certified or Grade A cow's milk for three minutes to break down the curd. Until the baby is getting sufficient sugar or starch in his cereals, vegetables, and desserts, it is necessary to add sugar in some form to the milk. Water is added during the early months to make the milk more digestible.

How to Calculate the Formula

The amount of formula is calculated on what the baby should weigh normally. He should make a steady gain in weight each month. He needs three ounces of formula per day for each pound during the first four months. For example, if he weighs eight pounds, he should receive 24 ounces of formula in 24 hours. After the fourth month he should get two and one-half ounces of formula per pound in 24 hours.

MILK: The baby needs at least one and one-half ounces of milk per pound during the first three months. After that he will get two ounces per pound. To continue our example, if he weighs eight pounds, he needs 12 ounces of milk a day. If he does not seem satisfied and does not gain, increase the amount of milk to two ounces per pound.

WATER: The amount of water necessary is the difference between the amount of formula and the amount of milk required. In this instance, 24 ounces minus 12 ounces equals 12 ounces of water.

SUGAR: Give one-tenth (1/10) of an ounce of sugar for each pound of body weight. Sugars vary in weight. Cane sugar, corn syrup, or honey is two tablespoons to the ounce and dextrin-maltose or malt sugar is four. If the baby weighs eight pounds, he will require four-fifths (4/5) of an ounce of sugar.

For the preparation of the formula you will need the following articles: a quart enamel graduate, funnel, fine cheese cloth, lifter, measuring spoons, knife for leveling, long-handled spoon, two-quart pan, bottle brush, two covered nipple jars (one for sterilized and one for used nipples), sterilizer with rack, seven eight-ounce pyrex bottles, one four-ounce pyrex water bottle, eight nipples, and eight bottle caps.

Sterilize the Articles

You sterilize the articles used in the preparation of the formula for the same reason that you sterilize fruit jars—to prevent the growth of the harmless bacteria which cause milk to spoil more rapidly after sugar has been added to it. Wash bottles, nipples, and caps in soapy water and rinse well. Sterilize all articles except nipples and caps by steaming for 10 minutes. If you boil the nipples and caps for just one minute, they will last longer. Place a clean towel on your work table and arrange the sterilized equipment conveniently. Place the nipples in the sterilized jar and cover.

If you decide to use dextrin-maltose, follow these simple directions. Select a milk with a constant butter fat of not more than 4.5 per cent. Shake bottle well and measure the required amount of milk and water into the two-quart pan. Determine by experimentation how much water is lost in evaporation and allow that amount of water (approximately 2½ ounces). Boil three minutes. Remove from fire and add dextrin-maltose, stirring constantly. Cool and remove scum of cream before straining through four layers of cheese cloth into the graduate and divide into bottles. Cap and place in refrigerator.

If you find it necessary to use evaporated milk, dilute it with boiled water to the strength of whole milk and then proceed as with the dextrin-maltose formula.

His feeding needs properly met, the baby will sleep most of the time, and when awake, he will soon learn to amuse himself.

West Coast Aircraft Plants Plan Own Day Nurseries

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Impatient at Government delays in furnishing day-care nurseries for children of war plant workers, cities and aircraft factories on the West Coast are beginning to provide their own facilities.

Talk has come out of Washington of a $50,000,000 fund for day nurseries where mothers working on planes and ships can leave their youngsters in expert hands, but thus far the program has only reached the survey stage.

Feeling the need of recruiting married women with children for factory work, Douglas Aircraft Company has already announced that it will establish a day nursery at a safe distance from its Santa Monica, Calif., plant with facilities for 500 children.

In Seattle, Wash., seven nurseries were opened in public schools last week to be operated with Work Projects Administration funds. The Seattle nurseries will be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. every day except Sunday.

Changes Are Moderate

Parents pay from 10 to 50 cents a day according to their income.

Surveys have been made in other places looking to the establishment of child care facilities. At the Vultee aircraft plant outside of Los Angeles, a survey revealed that about 30 per cent of the women working in the plant have children. Seventy-four per cent of the children are under 12, with youngsters from one to five comprising 30 per cent.

At Vultee, grandparents take care of about one third of the workers' children. Hired help comes next, caring for 23 per cent of the youngsters. In 5 per cent of the cases, the father looks after the children. Either he is unemployed or working on a different shift than the mother. Other youngsters are cared for by relatives, older brothers and sisters, neighbors, schools and landladies.

Thirty-seven per cent of the women surveyed said they were interested in finding a good nursery for their children.

Vultee to Act

"If Government agencies bog down and do not act quickly, Vultee is planning to go direct to nurseries and arrange care for the children of women workers," plant welfare officials have announced.

The Douglas company took the nursery school problem into its own hands after it ran into a number of cases of service men's wives who needed work but had no place to leave their children.

The Douglas nursery will be located in a suburb of Los Angeles about three miles from the plant. Child care experts will be put in charge. Each mother will pay a nominal charge. Opening and closing hours have not been determined. Some women are working on the early morning shift.

Plant officials said the nursery might have to operate around the clock in order not to disturb the sleep of youngsters whose mothers finish work around midnight.

The canneries of Southern California which count to a large degree on married women for their seasonal labor supply have long operated day nurseries, but on a much smaller scale than is contemplated by the huge aircraft plants.

Pre-Employment Inquiry

Convinced that a woman war worker can be more productive if she is assured that her home problems are being taken care of, war plants generally have established the practice of inquiring into arrangements for child care before hiring women. In some places, plant officials admit, however, that the women do not always tell the truth, or the situation may change after they are employed.

The WPA has some money for a day care and nursery program. Congress recently made available $6,000,000 to double the 50,000 children now being cared for by the WPA program, but in many cases the WPA nurseries are not in convenient locations for war plant workers. Some workers have prejudice against WPA nurseries because of their relief aspect.

Nine different Government agencies in Washington have been working on the day nursery program. Recently they were put under a co-ordinator, Charles I. Schottland, in Paul V. McNutt's Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, which indicated that action might soon be expected.

Because of the inconvenience of central nurseries, the program is being drawn up to include foster homes and home-makers' services, under which older women not employed will be asked either to open their homes to children of workers or go into their homes as "child supervisors."

Local Responsibility

Funds for the child-care program will probably be asked of Congress, but Mr. Schottland has said he has no intention of building up a big staff in Washington. Nurseries and the homemaker program will be operated by local agencies receiving grant-in-aid from the Federal Government.

Provision for day nurseries is closely tied up with the nation's manpower problem. At the present time there are about 1,750,000 women employed in war industries. According to Miss Thelma McKelvery of the War Manpower Commission, this number will have to be raised to at least 4,000,000 by the end of 1943.

Part-time work has been suggested by the Manpower Commission as a possible way to attract more married women into jobs. Offhand, the large plane manufacturers of the West Coast say they do not think part-time would be feasible. They feel it would cut down production by loss of time in shift-changing and would bring about added transportation and housing problems, already serious.

Women Push Equal Pay Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Equal pay for women for equal work is one of the great social accomplishments which is coming out of the war and which must be carried over into peacetime industry, according to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce.

"It is a much-needed safeguard to prevent the undermining effect of wage differentials in the whole wage fabric of the country," Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Bureau, said today.

"At no time can we tolerate a double-wage standard—one set of rates for men and a lower set for women—and certainly not in the present crucial period, nor in the difficult days following the war.

"In our fight for democracy, we cannot permit such an undemocratic and unsound method as underpayment of women who take the place on production lines of men called to the front. Nor would it be fair to men on their return from the war to have to compete with lower-paid woman labor."

Citing the recommendation of the National War Labor Board in the General Motors case, requiring the same wage rate for women as men when doing the same work, Miss Anderson said that millions of women will benefit from this action.

With the War Manpower Commission envisioning the need and prospect of 5,000,000 more women in war production next year, it is evident the equal-pay crusade is taking on formidable proportions and, if substantially successful, would constitute a significant economic development.

"The effects will be far-reaching," Miss Anderson pointed out. "The policy will be pointed to everywhere in the United States as a precedent to be followed, both in the war and the postwar program.

"It will be the most significant step ever taken by the Federal Government to implement the principle that wages should be based on occupation, and to bring women's wages to a par with men's for the same jobs, if the Board adopts the recommendation. It goes farther than the Federal Wage-Hour Law, which forbids sex differentials in the minimum rates set up under its cloak; whereas this recent ruling will bolster women's wages on all levels."

Realizing that few war industry occupations can be considered definitely men's or women, and that men and women in many plants are working side by side on the same jobs, the Women's Bureau has studied the wage situation in many war plants, including several General Motors plants.

A careful rate and job analysis was made by Bureau experts. Miss Elisabeth Christman, special assistant to Miss Anderson and an authority on collective bargaining techniques, gave particular attention to union grievances due to wage differentials between men and women.

After consultation with management and workers, Miss Christman conferred with War Labor Board officials, stressing the need and value of eliminating such differentials in the case in question, which involved the General Motors Corporation and the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America and the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

Her investigation had disclosed that in some instances women doing a man's job were paid 47 cents an hour while the men on the same work received 67.4 cents an hour. Workers in such a plant declared that, "women in the labor force cannot be expected to exhibit the necessary morale when discriminated against by wage cutting. It is also important to the morale of men on the jobs as well as those leaving for military duty to be confident that existing wage structures will not be undermined in their absence."

The recommendation of the War Labor Board stipulates that "women who perform work which is the same in all material respects as that performed by men shall receive the same wages as men." That this principle will be adopted by the Board without change is the belief of Fowler V. Harper, Deputy Director of the War Manpower Commission.

The Women's Bureau regards such a ruling as a climax to its years of effort to have the equal-pay principle generally recognized and adopted.

Reviewing the history of the Bureau along such lines, Miss Anderson disclosed that this agency, from its very beginning in World War I recommended as an essential standard that "wages should be based on occupation and not on sex or race."

"The Quiet Spot" a Haven for Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In answer to the need of many service men who find themselves in New York City and wish for a place where they can feel perfectly at home, go into the kitchen for a bite to eat, into the library for good books and then stretch out on the sofa and read, The Quiet Spot has modestly opened its doors at 136 East Fortieth Street, down a short flight of steps. It is strictly non-sectarian.

There is a private library, a map room with a writing table or two, a bathroom with plenty of hot water and bath towels, and a tiny kitchen where the men can get a snack for themselves, find their own cookies and, incidentally, a sink, where they may wash up their own dishes.

It may need many visits to know the library, for it is not only a room with books, but one lined with books. Realizing how many men in service must be yearning for comfortable chairs, low reading lamps, a long sofa on which to take a stretch for a quiet hour or two with a book, or "forty winks" when the book slips off to the floor, the owner of the rooms has provided all these things. Or, rather, they have been there for a long time, just waiting for an opportunity to be of further use, for the rooms are a part of one of the most unusual apartments in New York City—the home of Dorothy Harrison Eustis, who is known as the founder of the Seeing Eye at Morristown, N. J., where dogs are trained as guides for the blind.

With the assistance of two friends who, as world travelers, know the sheer joy of finding a place where no entertainment is offered, no plans are made and no games organized, she opened the rooms. Other friends go in from time to time so that there is always someone about to give it a sense of hospitality, but that is all.

The library has the book you have always wanted to read when you had the opportunity. Books of adventure, history, and travel; "The Attack on Everest," "Life of Abraham Lincoln," a volume of Rupert Brooke, obtained in Shanghai to be enjoyed homeward across the Pacific. Subsequently loaned to an Englishman on furlough from Kuala Lumpur, who begged its company for his trip across the Atlantic, it was found such delightful reading that it continued with him 'round to Malaya again. A once and a half globe-trotting book!

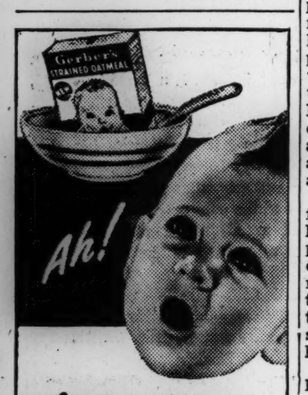
There are books on music, volumes of poetry, Kipling, "The Letters of Junius," Pope, Dryden, Noyes and Yeats, and a whole shelf of delightful paper-backed French novels. Books on mountaineering and skiing, in French, are both technical and beautifully published illustrated works on these sports in the Swiss Alps. A man can bury himself in one of the deep chairs and read for hours with the assurance that he will not be disturbed.

The Map Room takes its name from a lovely inset mural forming one side of the room. Worked out at the American Geographical Society to show the relation of continents to each other, it has been enlarged and lit by cunningly hidden lights to give illumination to the room. For those who want their geography more in detail, there is a complete atlas, accompanied by a magnifying glass.

Anticipating those letters which should have been written weeks ago, there is a table in the Map Room and an English writing case in the library. The Quiet Spot has its own note paper of thin, strong, single sheets for airplane or ordinary mail.

The joy of the bathroom for service men is a tub instead of a shower; heaps of extra-size bath towels and oversize soap, guaranteed not to slip out of sight.

And now for the kitchen. Although last on the list, it is really the brick-floored entrance to The Quiet Spot. And the cookie jar is always there.



A ready-to-serve Oatmeal for babies

You mothers can thank the Gerber Baby for this one. A nourishing oatmeal that's been already thoroughly cooked, strained, dried and flaked! Just pour it into baby's dish, add hot or cold milk or formula, and there you are. It's not only as tasty and nourishing as can be, but actually enriched in Iron and Vitamin B₁.

Gerber's *Baby Foods*

Cereals • Strained Foods • Chopped Foods

Always a Treat!
MONARCH
SHORT CAKE
PEACHES

500 other MONARCH Foods—all Just as Good!

HAVE NO FEAR

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Plumbing is basic to modern comfort

Like the water that was not missed until the well ran dry, good plumbing is often unappreciated until some part of it ceases to be good.

The longer a house stands, the greater the probability that something about it needs fixing. Frequently that something is the plumbing.

Check up on the condition of the plumbing in your home. See that faucets stop dripping, that pipe joints are tight, that pipes are clean and open. A little care now may prevent difficulty later. What you cannot fix yourself, have done by a plumber who advertises in The Christian Science Monitor.

FIX UP

THE THING TO DO IN '42

Where Making Great Music Enters a College Girl's Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

One of the biggest thrills in college life to many a Radcliffe girl is to belong to the Radcliffe Choral Society. It's not only fun, the members all say, but one of the finest artistic experiences a young person can have. For not only do they have the opportunity to sing all kinds of good music from Palestrina to Stravinsky during rehearsals and small concerts, but they attain the unforgettable climax of their efforts in April each year when the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Harvard Glee Club sing some great masterpiece with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Students will be flocking to tryouts pretty soon now, as the autumn term gets under way. An average of a quarter of the whole undergraduate body joins. They do not a little in spreading its fame, since they come from all corners of the earth: England, Scotland, Hawaii, Guatemala, Japan, Canada, and all over the United States, to take last year, for example. In fact, not a few confess they decided to come to Radcliffe in the first place because they wanted to join the chorus.

To Sing With Great Symphony Orchestra

"It is a chance of a lifetime to be able to sing with one of the finest symphony orchestras in the world," one girl explained. "It's a wonderful experience to be directed by Koussevitzky and sing with a big orchestra and feel that you're part of the orchestra, and feel Koussevitzky's power and the emotional uplift and oneness of everyone there. Then there are the joint rehearsals with Harvard, with the friends you make — and Woody's personality!"

G. Wallace Woodworth, director of the Choral Society and Harvard Glee Club, is famous not only for his humor, but also because of his ability to interpret subtleties and meanings in music to the most musically obtuse of students.

Probably the Choral Society is the greatest revelation to those students who have never had any previous musical training and who had only a lukewarm attitude toward it when they joined. Usually they cannot force themselves to give it up even when they should not spare the time from their studies to practice the many necessary hours during the year.

Few students delve back into the 42-year history of the Radcliffe Choral Society, to the story of its first performance with the Boston Symphony and its famous conductor, Dr. Karl Muck, has become legendary: Mrs. Gallison, who originally organized the group, conceived the idea for this during a performance in Radcliffe's Agassiz Theater of Gluck's opera, "Orpheus." Mrs. Karl Muck was in the audience and seemed quite enthusiastic about the singers. Hoping that she would have said a good word for the ability of the Choral Society and assisting Glee Club to her husband, Mrs. Gallison called on Dr. Muck, after consulting Dr. Davison, the Glee Club's conductor. She asked Dr. Muck's permission to train the two choruses to sing with the orchestra. On condition of utter secrecy, he finally gave in.

Labored Earnestly

The choruses, ignorant of the reason for the heavy schedule set them, labored arduously all the following year, and then Dr. Muck came to a rehearsal in Agassiz Theater, where he stayed hidden behind the stage curtains so that the singers should not know what they had missed if he decided they were not good enough. Hardly had the last note died away, however, when he burst forth full of enthusiasm to invite the surprised choruses to sing with his orchestra in the Pension Fund Concert that spring. He was charmed, he told Mrs. Gallison afterwards, "by the touching quality of the girls' voices, the richness of the basses, the good pronunciation and expression."

And so, with their concert in 1917, the joint choruses made history, for they were the first college students ever to sing with a great symphony orchestra. Last April they sang in their twentieth Pension Fund Concert, performing Bach's "Magnificat" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

All winter, small and medium-sized groups have appeared in concerts in various New England cities and recently at Princeton, where they sang for the first time with the Princeton Choir. Between concerts there have been constant rehearsals covering everything from folk tunes, old church music, and rarely-sung compositions of well-known composers to the music for the Pension Fund Concert.

In this way, without perhaps realizing it, the students have learned to love and appreciate music which they might never have known. They have had experience in singing with groups, small and large.

Those who have not joined the Choral Society at Radcliffe all have great respect and admiration for it. Their reasons for not belonging are either that they "can't sing one note" or that they haven't the time if they are taking courses with long hours for lab, or are writing theses. Most of these envy the musical experience of their friends, and their enthusiasm, which prompts spontaneous gatherings for evenings of musical discussion. It has almost become a custom now for Woody and the Councils of both college choruses, about twenty in number, to meet at a restaurant in Harvard Square, after Christmas carols in Harvard's Appleton Chapel. At the last gathering musical talk ran high until from sheer exuberance the students began to sing. They sang more than fifteen songs without scores or accompaniment. When the party finally broke up, the restaurant manager, always a little nervous at first at these outbreaks, came over, smiling, to say, "When will you come again?"

Boston's great conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, leading the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the combined Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society in one of the magnificent works presented by them over the years. Perhaps it is the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, perhaps the Passion According to St. Matthew by Johann Sebastian Bach. We realize that this photograph, taken at an actual performance, is too dark to show more than groupings and design, but hope even so that it may share with you some of the thrilling atmosphere of taking part in a great symphony concert. Dr. Koussevitzky is facing us, hand and baton raised. The violas are before us, with the cellos at lower left. Can you see at lower right at least one of the women soloists? And the girls at the upper left are of course a portion of the Radcliffe Choral Society, experiencing the thrill of singing under a great baton.

Co-ordinated Plan for Colleges To Help in War Effort Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford University, Calif.

Unless some co-ordinated plan is set up to permit students to continue their high school and college training, the reservoir of capable students needed for leaders in the armed forces, in industry, and in community service will be exhausted by drawing the youth off prematurely into the armed forces, college and university administrators throughout the West firmly believe.

Meeting recently at Stanford University, the Ninth Service Command Commission on College and University War Problems deplored the fact that no adequate over-all co-ordinated plan for the utilization of higher education in the war effort has been developed.

"Colleges and universities now have the facilities including technically trained personnel which cannot be duplicated by any other agency and which are essential in providing competent specialists for the armed forces and war industries. It is imperative, therefore, that these institutions of higher learning be utilized to the utmost and that adequate provisions be made by governmental authorities for doing so," declared the representatives from 45 universities in California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

In opening the conference Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, president of the commission, emphasized that colleges and universities are ideal places for sorting out the best for leaders in the nation's war effort.

"It is going to be a long war," Dr. Wilbur declared. "The facilities of higher institutions of learning should be used to even greater degree rather than to a lesser degree."

The deferment of teachers of colleges and universities is necessary if those institutions are to continue to carry on the training of essential manpower in the war program, the commission declared in a resolution.

Wartime Nursery for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The first wartime nursery for children of working mothers will be opened in this city by Labor Day, it has been announced by Farquhar Oliver, Minister of Welfare of the province. Mr. Oliver explained that it will serve in the dual capacity of a nursery and a training center for personnel for other nurseries through Ontario.

A sub-committee was authorized by the Provincial Day Nursery Committee to prepare regulations governing the nurseries. It is not known how many nurseries will be established in the province, but it is expected there will be at least 20. Municipalities have been asked to set up local committees to study local situations and, if they find a nursery is required, to communicate with the provincial committee for further study and possible action.

Ottawa has been asked to give preferential treatment so far as hours are concerned to mothers in war work when their children will be using these day nurseries, as they will be open only in the daytime.

Three ways were outlined by Mr. Oliver in which children of war working mothers may be cared for —by supervision before and after school; by foster-mother care subsidized 50-50 by Provincial and Dominion governments, and by the day nurseries also operating under a Dominion-Provincial agreement. The latter will be started where there are approximately 50 children to be cared for, it was explained, while small groups of children will be looked after by foster-mothers, women who are unable to go into industry themselves, and who are willing to take care of additional children along with their own.

It is expected that these nurseries will free many young mothers for war work. At least 10,000 women are now wanted to make planes, guns, tanks and munitions in Ontario before Oct. 1, and approximately half this number are urgently needed in Toronto.

Training courses of from two to three weeks are needed to make the women unafraid of grease, oil, levers and pulleys, and train them to follow verbal instructions or read blueprints, to work quickly and accurately, it is officially estimated. The courses also act as a sieve, for some volunteers for work in war plants are useless, either because they are frightened of machinery or because they cannot master the details of the work. During the past nine months, however, 8,300 Ontario girls have made good in their training courses and are doing what is officially described as excellent work.

Alumnae House Wing for WAVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass.

Sophia's piano is in the attic. It is not alone there, carefully wrapped in its dust sheet, for the Alumnae Association of Smith College has vacated the entire north wing of the Alumnae House and prepared it for the United States Navy. The Sophia Smith Room is empty; so also are the music room, the charming bedroom suite, the Conference Room and the basement quarters. By far the greater part of the furniture has been stored away in the attic along with Sophia's piano; but a few pieces have been utilized here and there where room could be found for them in that part of the building still to be used by the Alumnae Association. Surrounding the piano which once belonged to Sophia Smith, for whom Smith College was named, are other pieces of her furniture, and the many chairs, sofas, tables, cabinets and other handsome pieces of furniture which once beautified the various rooms of the north wing. They are out for the duration and more utilitarian furnishings will take their places in the rooms soon to become offices for the Navy.

The Conference Room seems large and echoing, but the large oil portraits of President Seelye and of President Burton have been left hanging. From the time the House was built Alumnae Council has met, lectures have been given, class dinners held there. The Hampshire County Smith Club had the room for its dinners and luncheons, and many formal receptions have been given there. For the rest of this war the eyes of those two men, the first and second presidents of Smith College, will gaze upon a sight they could never have envisaged—a Women's Naval Corps in the making. The Conference Room will be full of blue uniforms, for it will serve as headquarters for the officers and staff who are to train the WAVES.

Successful Letter Writing: Time Out for Laughter

Twenty-first of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among my collection of interesting letters are some humorous gems which so amused the givers that they passed them along to me for further spreading. They are reported as genuine!

No Longer in Arrears

"You want to know why I am in the reer. I am in the reer because I am in the reer. I am singiling (shingling) my house as I need it inside and out. Don't worry. My reer will be paid."

What Shall We Do With the Feathers?

"I have a letter here that my mother wanted me to answer for her. We do not want the feathers back so you can destroy the feathers if you can not use them as we do not need them.

"One tick that the feathers are in is now ticking so you can destroy the feathers in it if you can't use them, but how much postage would it take to send two of the ticks that the feathers are in back. We don't want the feathers, so destroy them. I would like to save two of the ticks one that is new and one of the others and let me know how much postage it would take to send them back, but certainly we don't want any of the feathers.

"That one new tick was a spare bed and no one ever slept in there more than two or three times so that is why I would like to know what it would cost to send just the tick, but not the feathers as we don't want any feathers, so destroy them if they can't be used by you.

"My mother does not want any feathers or ticks back, but I would like to know what the postage would be on two ticks after you took the feathers out of them. Those feathers were on clean beds, so we thought they could be used and we didn't know. We emptied some sacks we had and put them in with them so we didn't know any different.

"Do you ever make mattresses out of feathers if they have been used in a bed just for a spare bed.

"My mother has enough of feathers, so does not want those and that is why you can destroy them but they were all clean feathers only we had ticks in the corner of the attic for years and they were not slept on, but just a few times and no one in our family ever had any disease, so we didn't know that you couldn't use them, then.

"Just destroy the feathers."

Buy a Miller Suit!

"O Beautiful, Glorious, Magnificent Eastertide!

"With such a Splendid Occasion to celebrate right now at hand, you must be sure to observe this most Brilliant Anniversary by turning out in your Brand New Elegant MILLER Model Suit. . . .

"My, how they will look at you with your Swell, Staggering NEW Model MILLER Suit. Your friends won't hardly know you, they'll think it's some Rich Stranger come to town. . . .

"Begin to get ready and look forward to an elegant time—prepare yourself for one glad day of joyful fun and extreme pleasure."

Inadvertently!

From a hotel to a departed guest:

"Upon making the customary room inspection after a guest's departure our housekeeper advises that two brown woolen blankets, replacement value $8 each, were missing from the room you occupied. Guests frequently, we find, in their haste inadvertently place such items in their effects and, of course, return same when discovered."

The Answer

"I am desolated to learn that you have guests at your hostelry who are so absent minded.

"It happened that I needed all the drawer space you so thoughtfully provide. I wanted to put some white shirts (replacement value of $3.50 each) there, so I lifted said blankets and placed them on a chair. Later I handed the same blankets (replacement value of $8 each) to the maid, telling her in gentlemanly language to get them out of there.

"If you'll take the trouble to count all the blankets in your esteemed establishment, you'll find them all present.

"P. S. Have you counted your elevators lately?"

Dictated and Transcribed

As dictated: Your promotional activity. As transcribed: Your commotional activity. Here are some other bits of dictation and their amazing results: Interior, inferior. A particularly meritorious case, A particularly notorious case. I heartily agree with you, I hardly agree with you. Please let us have your reservation, Please let us have your resignation. Which we have considered and discussed, which we have considered in disgust. Commendation, condemnation. We were amazed to note that there was a shortage, We were amused to note that there was a shortage. Will you please take care of this on your trip east, Will you please take care of this on your trapeze!

Look for Number 22 tomorrow in the News Columns.

For Foreign Students

The special form "Application for Admission to a College or University in the United States of America," prepared by the Institute of International Education for our colleges and universities for the use of foreign students, is now available in three languages: English, Spanish, and Portuguese. A small quantity of the former printing in English, French, and German is on hand. The forms may be obtained from the Institute at a nominal cost.

News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education

Through the Editor's Window

Home From Vacation Camp

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Within the next few days they will be coming home from vacation camp, most of them. The summer quiet of Our Hill will be torn to shreds by their individualistic signal whistles, their banging screen doors, eager conversation between bicyclers, and quickly thrown-together games of ball. The neighborhood very-little-girls with their dolls, clustered in the deep shade under an old apple tree where wayward breezes lift soft pale-gold ringlets, will again disappear into comparative invisibility, their bigger brothers and sisters with all their group affairs claiming everyone's attention.

They will be full of bounding activity, these returning campers. At first the excitement of seeing one another and exchanging surface experiences will carry them along. Then they will be ready for the next step in their growth —and look around home and neighborhood with new eyes.

And here is where we stay-at-homes come in. Right now we need to be making ready for this new job of ours.

* * *

If camp has done for our children what it should have done, they are far ahead of where they were when they went away.

Some of the ordinary household things we have been trying to get them to do for years and years, have been dramatized for them at camp because of group activity. Tent inspection and esprit de corps have combined to influence them to take care of their personal belongings. Promptness has been made the rule. They have lived according to a certain daily program, within which their individual freedom was the more attractive, like a lovely picture in a frame.

It is important that we help them to go on strengthening these good habits. If they come back to too loosely woven a day, not only may they lose ground they have gained, but also they are likely to feel a let-down that is a bit depressing. I know of several mothers and dads who have sat down with their returning campers and talked out with them some of these points, and built with them (the "with" is important) a home schedule to carry through between camp and school.

Most campers have progressed, too, in forming habits of co-operation. At camp they have looked after their own beds, run errands, and helped the counselors as a natural thing. Some of them have earned part of their way and others have become used to seeing these self-help campers serving in the dining room, office, and elsewhere. Now is the time to talk out and include new and definite home tasks, and to work them into the day's schedule. Our campers have felt that camp belonged to them. It was their very own. We must be sure that they do not come home as visitors and parasites. Their home should be their own far more than ever before, and shared as such.

* * *

What is more, they have grown up a bit. More than at first can be seen. They have been out "on their own" among their fellows. They have made decisions and had experiences without us. We would lose a genuine opportunity unless we went on with them at this point. They are ready to take part in our planning and thinking and experiences, to a new and fuller extent. Humbly we must find ways of making them feel this. It won't be a mistake to treat them as if they were a little more grown-up than we know them to be.

At camp they have had the counselors for their friends. The easy outdoor companionship in beautiful surroundings, the quiet of woodland trails, the times around the council fire, the training and high purpose of the counselors themselves for carrying out their responsibility to the campers, have all tended to encourage a new kind of child-and-adult companionship that to most campers is very precious, even while scarcely recognized. It is the sort of companionship that every grown-up who loves young people dreams of having with them. It is the sort that some mothers and dads achieve.

If we stay-at-homes are ready to meet our campers' needs we may be able to win the riches of this opportunity—to let the parent-and-child relationship of years gone by, unfold beautifully into a flowering companionship that is far deeper than the easy comradeship between counselor and camper. It may take a few days of quiet waiting before we see the first step to take; but if we have prayed about it, and have made our thought ready, we shall know how to attract these bouncy campers to us when the excitement of neighborhood first greetings and returnings dies down.

But we need to be big, and selfless, and patient. They have grown. We must realize it and go on with them from where they are now. If we do, the camp experience will prove a lasting blessing, and the return of our campers, a few days hence, an unforgettable beginning.

A Tuesday Column

Five Years Done In Four

Antioch has taken a number of decisive steps in order better to meet the needs of the nation and of individual students in time of war. One of the greatest needs of the nation at present is for college men and women who have completed their full training.

Without sacrificing the requirements for the degree, Antioch has shortened its time requirement in three different ways: by changing to a full-year schedule which will enable students to work and study the year round without loss of time, and thus reduce the five-year program to four years or less: by introducing a series of Achievement Examinations, which will save as much as three quarters for some students; by arranging to give co-operative credit for military service.

In these and other ways Antioch is seeking to render effective service to students and to the nation. A bulletin describing the accelerated program may be secured by writing the College.

Antioch Notes

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

On the New York Skyline

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1942

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 376,140
1942 volume to date 65,886,607
1941 volume to date 90,207,789

Leading Stocks Decline Fractions to Two Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP)—Bullish forces lost some of their confidence in today's stock market and leading issues retreated fractions to 2 points.

Principal buying restraint was seen in the Russian war news which told of the intensified Nazi drive on Stalingrad and the Caucasus. Beginning of a new important air-naval battle in the Solomons also caused some potential buyers to stand aside to await the outcome. On top of these handicaps, prospects of a big anti-inflation program provided little in the way of speculative stimulation.

Prices were hesitant at the opening but offerings never were urgent. Sizeable blocks of low-priced issues continued to account for the best part of the volume. For the full procedings transfers were around 350,000 shares. There were a few come-backs in the final hour although declines predominated.

Columbia Gas common came out in a 17,000-share block, off ⅛ and equalling its year's bottom of 1⅛.

Steels generally held to a slim groove but rails, rubbers, motors, aircrafts and utilities were backward.

Under water most of the time were Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Goodyear, Goodrich, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak and Owens-Illinois.

Up at intervals were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical and American Can.

Among curb laggards were Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid, Creole Petroleum, Sherwin Williams and Sunray Oil. About even were Glen Alden Coal, Brewster Aero and Electric Bond & Share.

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today with limited buying interest concentrated in a few rails near the final hour. Changes in both directions were generally small.

Listing municipals gave scant response to the overnight news that the Senate Finance Committee had voted tentatively to tax the income on future issues. New York City 3s, one of the more actively traded loans, was up slightly but most others held about unchanged. U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Corporates moving up fractionally included Great Northern 4s, Louisville & Nashville 5s, Otis Steel 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Revere Copper 3¼s Seaboard-All Florida 6s, Southern Railway 6½s and 5s and St. Paul 4½s.

Unchanged to lower most of the time were, among others, American & Foreign Power 5s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Rock Island General 4s, Denver, Rio Grande & Western 4s and Lehigh Valley 4s.

Various Brazilian bonds, under water yesterday on the war declaration, recouped slightly but further losses were shown by other South American bonds, including those of Chile.

Trading on London Market Is Quiet

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Trading was quiet in the stock market today and prices generally steady at the close.

Among industrials home rails and oils were quiet, kaffir development shares easier with dividend payers maintained, diamonds dull and coppers firm.

British funds finished firm and Brazilian bonds rallied slightly in the foreign list.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s 45-43	102.29	102.29	102.29
1 2¾s 60-55	110.1	110.1	110.1
2 2½s 6 / 62	100.16	100.16	100.16

New York City Bonds

29 3s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87¼	87	87¼
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¼	72¼	72¼
10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
9 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	49¾	49¾	49¾
7 Ails Chalm cv 5s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
29 Am & For P 5s 2030	69¼	68¾	96
12 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Am T&T 3s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Am Tobacco 3s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Arm Del 4s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Atl Gulf 4s 95	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	111	111	111
28 A C Line 4½s 64	81⅞	81⅜	81¾
41 A C Line 5s 45	62¾	62	62⅜
35 B&O 5s 95 A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 B&O 5s 2000	93¼	93¼	93¼
15 B&O 200 st 5	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 B&O cv 60 5s	29¼	29	29
10 B&O 4s 48	24⅛	23¾	23⅞
15 B&O Ref&Imp 5s 51st	49¾	49¾	49¾
7 B&O S W 90 st	41⅜	41¼	41¼
1 Beth stl 3¼s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
65 Bostonian Mf 4½s 70	36⅜	36	36⅜
13 Bostonian Mf 4s 50	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
8 Bull R&P 5 s 57	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
5 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
11 Can pac 5s 44	77⅛	77	77⅛
11 Can pac 5s 60	55⅜	55	55⅜
24 Can Pac 4s 1st 4s 49	76⅜	76	76
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 45	85	85	85
3 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18¾	18¼	18¼
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	89⅜	89¼	89⅜
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1 Chi & Nw Ry 5s 71 A	75¼	75	75
17 CB&Q 4½s 77	66¾	66¼	66½
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79	79	79
3 CB¾Q 4s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
9 Chi & E Ill inc 97	28	27⅞	28
10 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¼	66¼	66¼
130 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅜	13¾	14
153 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
16 CM&SP 4½s 89C	42⅜	42	42
7 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
28 Chi & NW 4½s 87	32	31¾	31¾
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20	20
39 CRI & Pac 4s 88	31½	31½	31½
57 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	27½	27	27
25 CCC&StL 4½s 77	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	47½	47⅛	47⅜
11 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
23 Col & So 4½s 80	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛
9 Columbia G 5s 52 May	24	24	24
6 Columbia G 5s 2041	94	94	94
6 ComlMack inc 69WW	90¼	90¼	90¼
10 Conn Rys 3½s 48	30⅛	30	30
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	105	105	105
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 52	31½	31½	31½
24 Del&Hud 7rfg 4s 43	28½	28¼	28½
5 D&RG 4½s 36	57⅛	56⅞	57
14 D&RG 4s 36	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 D&RG West 5s 55	16½	16½	16½
3 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
15 D&RG West 5s 78	11¾	11½	11¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8 Erie 4½s 2015	110	110	110
15 Erie 4s 95	50½	50⅛	50⅛
10 Firestone T&R 3s 61	92	91¾	92
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	98½	98¼	98½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	14	13⅞	14
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97	97	97
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96	96
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	94⅞	94¾	94¾
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s	43¼	42½	42½
63 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	18	17⅞	17⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	48	48
12 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44¾	44¾
41 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¾	44¾	44¾
22 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝
9 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
45 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	2	2	2
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	21	20	20
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	19⅜	18¾	18¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	19	19	19
13 Int T&T 4½s 52	34¾	34¾	34¾
9 Int T&T 5s 55	54¼	54¼	54¾
11 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	56¾	56	56
8 K C South 5s 50	51⅞	51¼	51¼
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
8 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	86	85½	86
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	45	45	45
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36	35¾	35¾
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	32	32
8 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	30¼	29¾	29¾
7 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	96	96	96
1 Louis&N 4½s 003	100½	100½	100½
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91⅛	91	91
5 MoISparta&NW 4s 27	81¾	81¼	81¼
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	27	27	27
43 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14⅜	13¼	14¼
10 M-K-T 5s 62A	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
8 M-K-Tex 4½ 5s 67	35⅜	35¼	35¼
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	20¼	20¼	20¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31½	31¼	31½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	40½	40	40¼
8 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	29¾	29½	29½
30 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	32	32	32
37 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	32¼	32	32
33 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	32½	32	32
35 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	32½	32	32
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	32	32	32
1 Mo Uac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
11 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93	93	93
8 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104½	104½
9 Natl Steel 3s 65	103	103	103
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	64½	64½	64½
5 N Eng T&T 4½s 61 B	124½	124½	124½
9 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51½	51¼	51½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
30 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅛	52½	52⅝
14 NYC cn 4s 98	47¾	47	47¼
10 NYC 3¾s 46	49⅜	49	49½
39 NYC cv 3½s 52	97	97	97
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	58¾	58½	58¾
21 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	77¾	77½	77½
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	63¾	63¼	63⅜
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	63	63	63
17 NY,NH&H cv 6s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 NY,NH&H 4½s '67	44¾	44¼	44¾
3 NY,NH&H 4s '71	40½	40¼	40¼
1 NY,NH&H 4s '55	35	35	35
8 NY,NH&H 3½s '54	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
	33	33	33

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
12 NY,NH&H cv 3½s '56	33½	33	33¼
11 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NY S&W gen 5s '40	11	11	11
10 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6	6	6
5 Nort&Sou cv 5s 2014	29¾	29¼	29¾
12 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103	103	103
44 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65⅝	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55⅜	55¼	55¼
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51	51
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	73½	73½	73½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¼	41½
15 Ogden&LkCha 4s '48	10	9½	9¾
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
51 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Pac Gas&El 3s '70	100¼	100	100¼
5 Pac G&E 4s 64	101½	101½	101½
7 Para Pict 4s 56	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
1 Pen Co 4s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	101⅞	101⅝	101½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s 84E	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	86¾	86¾	86¾
13 Peoria&E Inc 4s 90	54	54	54¼
7 Pere Marq 5s 56	70⅜	70	70
8 Phila Bal 4½s 61	97	96⅞	97
1 Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	111½	111½	111½
7 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31	30⅜	30⅜
3 Philip Morris 3s 62	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
10 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	101½	101¼	101½
1 PCC & SL 4s 40 D	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Pitt & WVt 4½s 59B	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	59	59	59
2 Port Gen E 4½s 60	84¾	84½	84¾
4 Potomac El P 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110	110	110
19 Reading 4½s 97 A	76	75½	75½
3 Reading 4½s 97 B	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 Rden Cen 4s 51	79	78⅞	78⅞
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
20 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	100	100	100
14 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	23⅞	23½	23⅞
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9	9	9
10 Rutland Can 4s 49	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
6 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	74	73¾	74
39 St L S F 5s 50 B	17½	17¼	17½
113 St L S W 1st 4½s 78	17⅛	16¾	16¾
5 StLSF4½s 78Oct st	16¾	16¾	16¾
44 St L S 4s 50	18⅞	15⅝	15½
5 St L SW 5s 52	51½	50½	50½
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	81½	81¼	81½
60 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	73½	73	73
5 Seab A L cn 4s 45	17⅞	17½	17⅞
15 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9½	9½	9½
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
23 Sea Air rfg 4s 59	25	25	25
42 Sea-AirFla 6s 35A ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
15 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Shell Un 2½s54	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	83	83	83
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107½	107½	107½
10 So Bell Tel 3s 79	105	105½	105½
8 Sou Pac 4½s 68	106½	106½	106½
20 Sou Pas 4½s 81	53¾	52¾	53
45 So Pac 4½s 69	53	52½	52½
4 So Pac cit 4s 49	53½	53	53
10 So Pac 3½s 46	63¼	63	63
30 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	89½	89½	89½
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	55⅝	54½	54¾
15 South Ry 6½s 56	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
9 South Ry gen 6s 56	89¾	89	89
3 South Ry 5s 56	85¾	85	85
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	82½	82½	82
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	64¾	64¼	64¼
18 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 T RR A St L 4s 53	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64¼	64½
28 Third Ave aj 5s 60	64¼	64¼	64¼
11 Third Ave 4s 60	16⅞	16½	16⅝
11 T St L&W 4s 50	58¾	58	58
5 Union Oil cal 3s 59	86	86	86
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	80	80	80
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	96	95⅝	95¾
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92	92	92
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	96¾	96¼	96¼
5 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Wabash 4½s 91	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜
30 Wabash 4s 81	31¾	31¾	31¾
12 Wabash 4s 71	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞
2 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	80	80	80
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	98	98	98
10 West Shore 4s 2361	111½	111½	111½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44¼	44	44
1 Western Md 5½s 77A	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Westn Md 4s 52	95⅛	95	95
9 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	86⅝	86½	86½
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	33½	33½	33½
2 Western Un 5s 51	33½	33⅛	33¼
11 Western Un 5s 60	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
3 Western Un 4½s 50	81¼	81	81
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Coung S & T 3¼s 60	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	99	99	99
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	46	46	46
	105¾	105¾	105¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	73½	73½	73½
3 Australia 5s 55	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Belgium 7s 55	67¾	67¼	67¼
17 Brazil 8s 41	99	99	99
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31½	30⅝	30⅝
8 Brazil 6½s 27-57	29¾	29½	29½
6 Brazil C Ry 6½ 27 7s 52	29¾	29½	29½
3 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
4 Canada 2½s 45	100½	100½	100½
4 Chile Mtg Bk6s61asd	15½	15½	15½
2 Chile 7s 42	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
8 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s 63	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
16 Colomb 3s 70	34½	34½	34½
2 Copenhag 5s 52	27¾	27¾	27¾
9 Dom 5½s 69 ext	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
50 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
24 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15½	15½	15½
14 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15½	15½	15½
1 Norway 6s 42	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
7 Pernambuco 7s 47	13⅜	13¼	13¼
4 Peru 1st 6s 60	12	12	12
1 Peru 2d 6s 1961	11¾	11¾	11¾
21 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¼	12⅝	12⅝
13 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
7 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15½	15½	15½
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	42¼	42¼	42¼
14 Sao Paulo St 8s 68	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
5 Sydney 5½s 55	65	65	65

Bond Sales (In Dollars)

Total today, 3,672,000; previous day, 8,646,000; week ago, 12,379,400; year ago, 6,713,300; two years ago, 2,625,950. Jan. 1 to date, 1,353,788,900; year ago, 1,403,796,025; two years ago, 1,009,286,625.

Stocks

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L 60a	3	45½	45½	45½	45½A'g 24
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼A'g 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	
21½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	21½A'g 15
13⅜	10	Addressog ¾e	7	13¼	13	13	— ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	3	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6	3½	All'ghpf530ww	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞A'g 22	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22¾	16	Alleg LS 1.20e	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4	4	4	A'g 18
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	133	133	133	+ ½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛e	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	A'g 15
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	5	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾ae	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
59¾	43	Amerada Pet 2	2	59	58½	58½	— 1
23⅛	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	5	21	20½	20½	— ½
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	1	38	38	38	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	4	26	26	26	— ¾
2	1¼	Am Cable & R	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾ae	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾A'g 20	
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½pe	1	59	59	59	+1
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾A'g 24	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89½	89½	89½A'g 20	
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞ + ⅛	
22¾	14¾	AmCSug 1½ae	6	16¼	16	16	A'g 24
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	4	10	10	10	— ¼
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	⅞	¾	¾A'g 17	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼ae	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	19¾	19½	19½A'g 21	
¾	⅜	Am & For Pow	6	¾	¾	¾	
29¼	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
33¾	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	5	33⅜	33½	33⅝	
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½pe	6	30	29¾	29¾A'g 24	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞A'g 24	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼A'g 24	
49¼	26⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	49¾	49¾	49¾A'g 24	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾A'g 19	
31½	25	Am Ice pf	5	32	31⅝	32	+1
7	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛A'g 19	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Log pf 3½pk	2	77	76⅞	77	— ½
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	14	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
5¼	4	Am M & Met	8	5	4⅞	5	A'g 24
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
12	½	Am Pow & Lt	14	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
6¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅝
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	3	15	14	15	— ⅞
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
1½	4¾	Am Saf R ¼ae	6	7¼	7¼	7¼A'g 24	
10	6¾	Am Smelt (2g)	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
4	35½	Am Snelt (2)	5	97⅞	97	97⅛A'g 24	
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	5	145	144½	145	
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼A'g 24	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Sti F 1½g	6	18¾	18½	18¾	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ⅓ae	6	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sug pf (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
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Commerce and Finance

All War Output on New Schedule of Offensive Weapons First

Business and Industry

Firms Deny U. S. Charges Of Defrauding

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25 (AP)—Several of the nine companies accused of conspiring to defraud the Government in the sale of more than $50,000,000 of insulated cable to the Navy in a sealed indictment opened by Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney, yesterday, declared the charges are unwarranted.

B. H. Reeves, vice-president and general manager of Rockbestos Products Corp., said the company regarded the charges as "unfair and unwarranted."

"The management of the company," he said, "is completely at a loss to understand the motive of a governmental department in making at this time, against a company which is doing its utmost to further war production, charges based on a course of conduct known in detail for the past 10 years to another department of the Government (Navy)."

G. E. Statement

From its New York office, the General Electric Company issued a statement saying:

"Any charge that the company has sought to defraud, deceive or conspire against the U. S. Navy is entirely unfounded."

It said in the last several months the company had saved the Navy and Army "very substantial amounts through voluntary price revisions on all kinds of equipment" and that since the first of the year had reduced prices on 14 contracts for Navy cable.

"These revisions were the direct results of lower costs that became possible when the projects were far enough along to figure costs accurately," the statement said.

"These voluntary reductions were instituted before any Department of Justice investigations were begun, or before any statute on renegotiations was enacted. The General Electric analysis of its costs on all war contracts is continuing, and further price reductions will be offered the armed services when justified."

Frank C. Jones of the Okonite Company, one of the six individuals indicted, issued this statement:

"Neither my company nor I have ever conspired with anyone to restrain trade or fix prices or to submit collusive bids to the Navy Department or to any other department or to anyone else.

"We have not defrauded the Government in any way. Our methods of doing business have always been an open book to the Navy Department and for years the Navy Department has been fully acquainted with our system of pricing and bidding on Navy contracts."

Howard T. Brinton, vice-president of Phelps Dodge Copper Corp., said the charges were unfounded and that "the Navy Department has always been fully informed as to the facts on which the Government has now sought its indictments."

The American Steel and Wire Company from its New York office said that the company on November 15, 1933 had received a license from the Rockbestos concern to manufacture and sell a special type of patented electric cable.

"This license agreement, until amended June 29, 1942, contained a clause which provided that the wire company was required to observe the prices established by Rockbestos on all sales," the statement said.

The company said it had complied with the agreement in good faith in the belief that it was entirely legal.

General Cable Statement

The General Cable Company, whose Bayonne, N. J., plant was operated for six days recently by the Navy because of an outlaw strike, called the indictment an "unwarranted slap at our company."

General Cable's statement said:

"The situation in Washington is beyond the ken of anyone, man or organization of men and women who have been and are steadfastly applying themselves to the war effort.

"Several weeks ago we were informed that the Department of Justice was engaged in an attempt to prove an anti-trust action against the industry of which we are a part.

"A short time later, when a decision of the War Labor Board was handed down and by which decision we had agreed to abide, we found ourselves with a strike on our hands and the Government moved in and took charge of our plant.

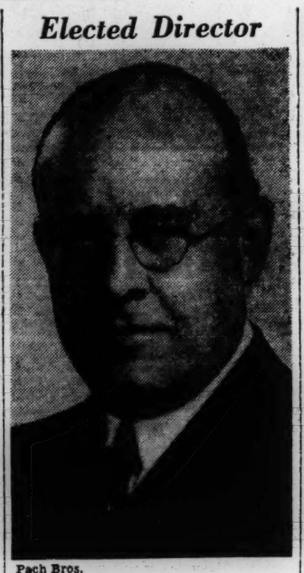
"During the strike another department of the Government requested us—and we agreed—to increase our production capacity another 25 per cent at some hundreds of thousands of dollars of expense to us and now to cap the climax the Department of Justice, finding itself fenced in with commitments not to impede production by the prosecution of anti-trust suits, swings over to the charge of today."

The Anaconda Wire & Cable Company said the charges were without justification and asserted the firm had worked in "complete co-operation" with the Navy in order to supply its requirements for the cable product.

American Chain & Cable

NEW YORK (AP) — American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., including domestic and Canadian subsidiaries, reported net profit of $1,402,397, or $1.27 a common share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $1,869,497, or $1.75 a share, in the like 1941 period. Provision of $7,046,779 for income and excess profits taxes compared with $2,500,000 in the similar period last year.

Elected Director



Pach Bros.

Harold V. Smith

Elected a director of Lehman Corporation. Mr. Smith is President of the Home Insurance Co.

Large Generators For Rubber Plants Under Construction

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. reported construction had been started on three large steam turbine steam generators that will supply power for production of synthetic rubber in Pennsylvania and Indiana chemical plants.

One of the generators, capable of supplying 35,000 kilowatts of electricity, will be installed in a western Pennsylvania plant producing butadiene and styrene from coal products. The other two, each rated at 40,000 kilowatts, will be delivered to the Indiana plant which will use petroleum products as the source of raw materials.

The company said the abundance of high-pressure steam required for production of butadiene and styrene, principal constituents of bunas rubber, will enable the plants to generate their own electric power as a by-product. The steam will be used twice, first to drive the generators and then in the chemical processes.

N. Y. Insurance Firms Buy Half Of August 'Tap' Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that New York insurance companies bought about half the $1,236,107,300 of 2½ per cent "tap" bonds sold this month.

An analysis of the sales showed these breakdowns:

Type of purchaser—Insurance companies, $762,005,000; savings banks, $124,377,500; individuals, $35,608,600; other, $314,116,200.

Federal Reserve districts—Boston, $84,280,400; New York, $752,031,300; Philadelphia, $77,514,200; Cleveland, $32,928,100; Richmond, $21,116,500; Atlanta, $5,997,300; Chicago, $50,663,400; St. Louis, $5,802,300; Minneapolis, $22,583,000; Kansas City, $10,836,000; Dallas, $14,588,300; San Francisco, $22,476,200; Treasury (for Government investment accounts), $135,290,300.

Commercial banks were not permitted to subscribe.

U. S. to Pay Off Two Bond Issues in Cash

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that two government securities issues coming due this fall will be paid off in cash.

The issues are $342,000,000 of 2 per cent Treasury notes, maturing September 15, and $320,000,000 of ⅞ per cent Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, maturing October 15.

Although Mr. Morgenthau indicated that the cash for paying off these securities would come from the sale of other securities, he stated that there would be no direct exchange of new securities for the old.

Arnold Says U. S. Must Change Economic Attitude

EVANSTON, Ill (AP) — Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attrney General, told a gathering of trade and commercial executives at Northwestern University that "this country must develop a different attitude toward its economic institutions if we are going to win the war, and have prosperity after the war."

"We must abandon the system of security-economics in which the investments of key-industries are protected by cartels and restricted production, for our own system of economic democracy and competition," he said.

"We must believe in the system we are fighting for," he told the National Institute for Commercial and Trade Organization Executives. "So far we do not have the inspirational belief of the people of the Axis nations, that victory will mean plenty for all. We can best achieve this confidence by working for a system of free competition in which the savings of new industrial developments are passed on to the consumer."

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP) — Business failures in the week ended Aug. 20 dropped to 147, from 174 in the preceding week and compared with 227 in the comparable week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Public Seen Not Buying Bonds Enough

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau declared the Treasury would fail in August, for the third straight month, to make its quota of war bond sales.

Asked why at a press conference, Mr. Morgenthau said, "You will have to ask the American public that question."

He said the quota system would be continued "for the time being," and that failures did not "necessarily" mean that a system of compulsory purchases would be set up.

In the first 21 days of August, war bond sales totalled $495,950,611. The month's quota is $815,000,000. In July the quota was $1,000,000,000 and sales were $900,900,000. In June, the quota was $800,000,000 and the sales were $663,900,000.

The Secretary's only direct comment on the situation was a reminder to the public that "the sale of war bonds is only about one-sixth of the money we raise each month to finance the war effort."

"Our main job is to raise $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a month. I have been raising the money.

Power Output For Public Use Sets New Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric energy produced for public use in July totaled a record 15,762,924,000 kilowatt-hours, the Federal Power Commission reported.

The average daily production for public use was 541,681,000 kilowatt-hours, also a new record.

The July total was 11.9 per cent over that for July, 1941, and the daily average was up 1.9 per cent.

For the 12 months ended July 31 the production for public use was 176,830,491,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 14.4 per cent over the preceding 12 months.

In July hydroelectric plants produced 32.4 per cent of the total output and capacity of generating plants was 45,620,864 kilowatts.

Electric utility plants used 5,972,800 tons of coal in the month but on August 1 had the largest coal stocks of record in reserve, supplies being 60.9 per cent more than at the same time in 1941.

Nelson Initiates New Program Streamlined to U. S. War Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—Donald M. Nelson today put all war production on a new schedule of offensive weapons first.

Mr. Nelson in effect reasserted the War Production Board's decisive authority over every procurement agency of the Government and initiated a whole series of actions designed to overcome recent lags.

He assumed complete control over the allocation of all critical materials.

He announced a new over-all program, to go into effect during the last quarter of the current year, which will rectify the maldistribution of raw materials and which will assure a maximum output of offensive armaments.

He ended the independent scheduling of raw materials by the Army and Navy Munitions Board and put its staff to work under the aegis of the WPB.

He also took to the WPB a closer supervision of all scheduling of munitions, tanks, airplane and ship production.

He took steps to withdraw from the Army and Navy Munitions Board some of the authority to order priorities on materials which it has hitherto exercised.

Confers With Labor

He conferred yesterday and again today with representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations on how to give workers a larger voice in war production policies.

All in all, Mr. Nelson appeared to be using the power of organization and decision which the President delegated to him, and to be carrying through the early stages of a revamping of personnel and policy which will give second wind to the nation's vast production race.

The firmer control over raw materials allocations is an extension of the production requirements plan (generally known as PRP), which has been devised over a period of several months and which will be applied to American industry generally during the fourth quarter of this year.

Its wide usage will mark another long step away from the straight priorities system put into effect when the arms program began toward the direct allocation of materials in accordance with actual needs.

"Further changes and adjustments will be necessary as long as the strategic situation keeps shifting—probably as long as the war lasts—but we are satisfied that the new system is the best one available under present circumstances, and that it will do the job," Amory Houghton, director general for operations at the WPB, explained.

By means of the new procedure, the WPB will obtain data each quarter on about 95 per cent of war industry's basic materials requirements and inventories.

Approximately 23,000 applications for the fourth quarter now have been received, it was stated, and these include all the large manufacturers.

The applications include figures on present inventories and a forecast of material needs for the quarter.

After the applications are acknowledged and numbered, one copy is sent to the Bureau of the Census, which has been enlisted by the WPB to tabulate the indicated total materials requirements.

Under Mr. Nelson's new ruling the authorized quantities of materials will be limited by the requirements committee determinations in the case of the Army and Navy units, exactly like those of the industry branches.

Applications Checked

Now, applications, before being returned to the companies as approved PRP certificates, will be checked by a review and approval section.

A report on each PRP certificate authorizing the use of scarce materials will be sent to the materials branches of the WPB which are responsible for month-to-month allocations of the scarcest materials.

The materials branches will fit the authorized deliveries of materials into the schedules of the producers of primary materials.

WPB officials believe the result will be to establish a strong overall control which will assure that materials are consigned to the plants which are of the greatest importance in the war program.

Spokesmen of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., contending that the labor division of the WPB is mere "window dressing," are seeking a more authoritative voice in determining the flow of materials to factories, the deferment of essential workers, establishment of manpower policies, defense housing, safety on production lines, and the handling of idle materials and inventories.

During their conferences with Mr. Nelson and other officials Robert Watt, representing William Green, held that labor "needs a place at the top in the formulation of policies dealing with the sort of problems we have come here to discuss today."

James P. Carey, representing Philip Murray, insisted that labor knows it has most to lose if the Axis wins the war.

"Labor knows production problems and should be brought in to help solve them," he said.

The union leaders declared they felt that labor should not have to "learn what decisions have been made affecting them by reading newspapers."

Sears' Net at $1.92 Tops a Year Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Co., reported that net profit after taxes amounted to $11,075,524 or $1.92 per share of common stock for the 24 weeks period ended July 16. This compared with $10,892,806 or $1.90 a share for the corresponding 1941 period.

The company said provision for income and excess profits taxes of $29,352,528 was made by estimating income for the entire fiscal year and using the rates in the proposed House revenue bill. A sum of $5,200,000 was transferred to the reserve for contingencies, compared with $2,000,000 in the period last year.

Consolidated sales for the 24 weeks of $383,192,786 were $9,381,895 or 2.4 per cent less than sales of $392,584,681 for the corresponding period last year.

White Oak Veneer Manufacture Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited the manufacture of white oak veneer except for implements of war to be delivered to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration.

The WPB said there was an urgent need for white oak lumber in the construction of ships.

Any veneer manufacturer who owns or controls more than 50,000 board feet of white oak logs suitable for the manufacture of veneer is required to report his holdings to the WPB within 10 days.

Plans to Write Down Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—The Ward Baking Company announced it planned a write down of assets to modernize its accounting practices and to permit the early payment of a dividend on the preferred stock. The par value of the 7 per cent preferred stock would be reduced to $50 a share from $100 and property and plant account would be written down by $2,928,036. Good will, copywright and trademarks would be written down to $1 from $7,595,000. Dividend arrears on the preferred stock amounted to $45 a share as of Jan. 1, 1942.

SEC Orders Dissolution Of Utility Units

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—In another step toward breaking up the nation's largest single public utility holding company system, the Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered dissolution of American Power and Light Company and Electric Power and Light Company, major units of the Electric Bond and Share Corporation system.

In a 100-page decision strongly displaying its determination to enforce the "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act during the war, the SEC declared American and Electric were "scarcely more than a set of books in Bond and Share's office and emphasized the two subholding companies never have performed any useful purpose."

Must Dissolve

The order, directed Bond and Share and the two subsidiaries to "proceed with due diligence" to submit plans for the dissolution.

The SEC rejected the companies' contention that plans of reorganization already filed were a bar to entry of the dissolution order and asserted that "nothing contained in the plans is calculated to impart a useful function of these companies."

The order is the second major action against the $2,889,000,000 system against which the SEC instituted proceedings under section 11 (B) (2) of the Holding Company Act in 1940. A dissolution order has been filed against another top unit, National Power and Light, which is now undergoing corporate simplification.

Describing the system as a "pyramid-like structure," the commission said Bond and Share was the apex, with five subholding companies creating an intermediate tier and approximately 236 direct and indirect subsidiaries of the latter forming the base.

The SEC asserted that Bond and Share, by utilizing American and Electric as pyramiding devices, is able to control the two subsidiaries' systems with a disproportionately small investment and thus voting power and security holders were "unfairly and inequitably distributed."

Control of the two subholding companies is effectuated, the SEC said, through Bond and Share ownership of securities which represent an interest of only 3.42 per cent of the total capitalization of American subsidiaries, and of only 8.27 per cent of Electric's capitalization.

In Many States

American has electric, gas, heating, water, petroleum, ice, real estate, transportation and financing companies in Florida, Arizona, Nevada, West Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington, Texas, Oregon, New Jersey, Maine, Montana and New Mexico.

Electric has similar companies in Arkansas, Delaware, Texas, Louisiana, Maine, Utah and Colorado.

American and Electric have consolidated capitalizations of approximately $1,347,000,000 and consolidated assets of about $1,600,000,000. American subsidiaries operate in 14 states and serve a population of 2,740,000 while electric operates in 11 states and serves about 2,808,000 persons.

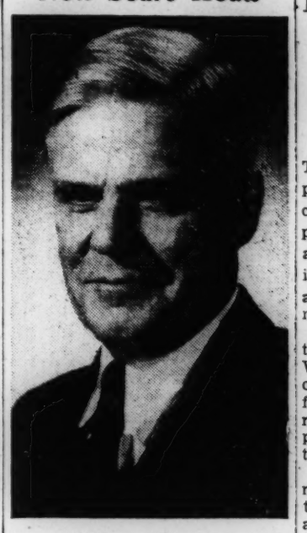
"It is indisputable," the SEC continued, "that American and Electric are not only undue complexities but are wholly unnecessary ones, inasmuch as there is not now, nor has there ever been, reason or purpose for their existence except as instrumentalities through which Bond and Share is able to control their system by a pyramiding arrangement wholly repugnant to the statute."

The subholding companies also entail "unnecessary expense and serious complications from an investment point of view," the SEC said.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (AP)—National Power and Light Company, a major sub-holding company of the Electric Bond and Share system, today asked the Securities Exchange Commission for a one year's extension of an SEC order directing dissolution of the unit.

The SEC set Sept. 15 for a hearing.

New Sears Head



Arthur S. Barrows

Elected President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Mr. Barrows formerly was vice-president in charge of Sears' Pacific Coast territory. He succeeds the late Thomas J. Carney.

Healy Avers War Emphasizes Need Of Holding Company Act

DETROIT (AP) — Commissioner Robert E. Healy of the Securities and Exchange Commission declared that the entrance of the United States into the war had "emphasized the need" for continued enforcement of the Holding Company Act to attain sound financial structures and practices.

Indicating that the SEC would pursue its strict eforcement of the "death sentence" provisions of the act, Mr. Healy told a section meeting of the annual convention of the American Bar Association:

"Whatever the evils in normal times, the luxury of unsound utility financing can be afforded even less by the nation at this time."

"Present conditions," he continued, "have particular significance for enforcement of Section 11 of the act. The commission takes the view that wartime exigencies may well increase pressure upon the holding company managements to come to grips with the serious problems of putting the operating companies in shape to finance new construction requirements promptly by such means as will permit flexible adjustment to post-war conditions.

"In many circumstances that will undoubtedly involve taking substantial steps in compliance with Section 11, the commission states that it is not only willing but deems it necessary to assist farsighted managements in straightening out the financial structure of their systems."

Mr. Healy is chairman of the Bar Association's public utility law section and is considered SEC's top man on utility questions.

Proposed Tax Credit on Old Debts Weighed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—A Treasury proposal that would permit individuals to take an income tax credit of up to $250 for payments on old debts, life insurance premiums or for investment in Government bonds awaited action by the Senate Finance Committee today.

While declining to discuss details of the proposal, Chairman Walter George (D-Ga) said the committee would dispose of it before taking up suggestions that the new revenue bill be revised to provide for collection of income taxes on a current basis.

Another member who preferred not be be quoted by name said the Treasury had proposed an allowance of up to 15 per cent of total income for debt and insurance payments or for the purchase of Government bonds.

Limit Benefits

This member pointed out, however, that the $250 maximum suggested by the Treasury would limit its benefits largely to taxpayers in the lower brackets. He said that an effort probably would be made to increase the maximum credit, if the debt deduction provision is adopted.

While this proposal promised relief for debt-burdened taxpayers in the low-income class, the committee was reported studying another suggestion that would have the effect of increasing taxes for most individuals — abandonment of the present 10 per cent credit for earned income.

Members said Treasury officials estimated elimination of this credit would add $300,000,000 to annual revenues, but they were not pressing for it.

The committee wrote one tentative relief provision into the bill yesterday, voting to permit taxpayers to charge off extraordinary medical expenses that exceed 5 per cent of their total income. A maximum deduction of $2,500 would be permitted and some members said this might subtract $175,000,000 from potential revenues.

Retains Age Limit

Offsetting this, the committee voted to lower from $400 to $300 the individual income tax credit for dependents, a move calculated to add $200,000,000 to revenues. It declined, however, to extend the present 18-year age limit on dependents to cover children up to 21 attending school or college.

In approaching House provisions lowering present personal income tax exemptions from $750 to $500 for single persons and from $1,500 to $1,200 for married couples, the Senate group also revised a section giving special treatment to men in the armed forces.

The House had voted for exemptions of $750 for all single persons and $1,500 for all married persons in uniform, but the Senate committee decided to limit this to enlisted men below the rank of commissioned officers.

The group also voted, 9 to 7, to tax the income from future issues of state and municipal bonds, but Senator George said this would add little immediate revenue.

Department Store Charge Account Balances Decline

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store charge account balances declined 16 per cent during June, the Commerce Department reported, and were 11.5 per cent below a year ago.

The department said it was evident that customers were trying to liquidate old bills before July 10, the first day of possible credit default under new charge account regulations.

The department's index of charge account receivables dropped from 83.7 on May 31 to 70.3 on June 30. This was the first month in which 1942 figures were below those for the corresponding period of last year.

June collections on charge accounts were 56.3 per cent of the amounts due at the start of the month, compared with 50.4 per cent collections in May.

Installment account receivables decreased 10.2 per cent in June, sending the index for such accounts from 91.8 in May to 82.4 at the end of June. Installment accounts have been under federal control since last fall.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market inched up slightly again last week, in accord with the traditional August "seasonal rise." It was led by the rails, including such issues as Atchison, UP, Atlantic Coast Line and Nickel Plate. Third-grade rails were strong on prospect that they may be allowed to buy in their bonds without income-tax charge against the book-keeping profits which result. Rail bonds were also strong.

Industrial leaders were quiet, and the rise on Saturday was led by such issues as Continental Motors, Sparks Withington, and Nash Kelvinator. Feature of the week was of course the declaration of the regular Telephone dividend, which is now getting into the "believe-it-or-not" category, especially since it was prefaced by a further cut in the New England Telephone dividend down to $1.25. In the previous quarter this had been cut to $1.50 from the former $1.75 rate.

Market action ignored the continued run of first half earnings statements well below 1941, or indicated that the bad news had been discounted. Revival of Washington talk of re-negotiation of contracts was another influence unfavorable for corporation earnings. On the other hand the Senate Finance Committee seems to have been considerably more sympathetic with corporations than the House Ways and Means, under whose bill, according to some Senate Finance Committee members, many corporations could not survive the post-war period, which would find them "plant-poor," i. e. loaded up with war plant and all but destitute of cash

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market was quiet, as usual. Life insurance purchases of Treasury tap issues ran higher than expected, and the life companies this year have put about 50 per cent of their investment money into governments, or about twice last year's proportion.

The Federal Reserve Board's cut in New York and Chicago reserve requirements from 26 down to 24 per cent was interesting and significant for people who still take an interest in the mechanics of Government control of the money market. It automatically increases excess reserves in New York by about $340,000,000, in Chicago by about $70,000,000, which will temporarily permit the big banks to resume purchases of Government issues.

Apparently, however, the FRB wants to do two things: (1) to continue to hold money market rates in the hollow of its hand, and (2) to encourage a larger proportion of purchases of governments by interior bankers in the ainsidire, so-zu-sagen, or tak-nazevay-emi "poor" banking districts where the Treasury is making most of its current gargantuan disbursements.

Meanwhile Washington appears destined to reduce bank capital-to-deposits requirements also, for the encouragement of bank buying of governments. Said Leo Crowley recently, "A decline in the capital ratio of a bank is not, of itself, conclusive evidence of weakness." It used to be, but all the old rules are off. Bank capital has not been increasing (because bank stocks are so unpopular) and is not likely to increase, but bank liabilities are increasing by leaps and bounds as the banks buy more and more governments and pay for them with deposit credits.

The 10 to 1 rule of thumb is going by the board and has in fact been honored more in the breach than in the observance in recent years. By old-fashioned principles of money and banking the credit system is truly in a perilous state, but those principles are as outmoded as the old Infantry Drill Regulations or pre-Billy Mitchell naval operations.

War Program

With Donald Nelson on his high horse about the reckless criticisms of WPB in recent weeks, the war program nevertheless remains hard for the layman to figure out. Apparently now the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission are to have top rating with new AA-1 and AA-2 priorities to stand on top of the previous top A-1-a ratings, and to be used for task force requirements next February and March. Pressure seems to be increasing for general use of the Stanley plan for making sub-contracts easier through a three-letter code listing of requirements, a plan which has so far been confined to the Chicago district, where it is reported to have worked very well and to have been prevented from spreading only through the influence of an un-named Boston official.

Labor problems grow. Raw material shortages have shut or slowed down many plants, tending to revive in workmen's breasts the old fear of "speed-ups" despite the CIO's efforts to get its members to contribute both speed and ingenuity to the war program. Meantime the spread of rank-and-file strikes, even against WLB decisions, seems to indicate that even labor leaders have not worked out the last word in how to handle labor.

Talk of pressure to get the President to appoint a Supreme Economic Council to block inflation seems to be just one of those things. The Administration has fumbled around so long playing politics with the war economy that there seems no particular reason to expect it to show any more gumption today than two years ago.

Commodity markets sagged, with corn and rye at season's lows. "Inflation" seems further away than ever. The meat shortage seems due to many things, including (1) an unprecedented increase in demand; (2) uneven distribution through the country to the sections where General Max price regulation was least onerous; and (3) conflict of AAA ceilings and OPA floors.

Metal Robots Atop Five-Foot Poles Stop Rust on Pipelines Mile Away

NEW YORK (Wide World)—Metal robots, which sit on poles five feet above the ground, and protect oil and gas pipelines against rust, are joining the national effort to ease fuel rationing.

Their may be only one robot per mile, and it may be a mile from the nearest pipe line, but in that area no pipe rust forms.

America has 420,000 miles of pipe lines, with more now building to rush gasoline and fuel oil to the East. National rationing prospects appear to depend in part on the efficiency of the lines. In the past rust has been a terrific handicap in some places.

Boxes Efficient

The rust boxes, the result of 10 years' experiment, have shown their efficiency in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and northern Florida for the United Gas Pipe Line Company and in Montana for the Montana Power Co. Millions of dollars worth of them are going up on poles in other parts of the nation to protect underground iron and steel.

They were developed by engineers of Ebasco Services Incorporated, a research organization of Electric Bond & Share Company. The Ebasco engineers' report has just been made public.

A new idea of the cause of rust is the basis of the robot. Experts hitherto have considered rust simply by the textbook definition of oxygen reacting with metal. But the Ebasco engineers say rust is caused by electrolysis, that is, a flow of electricity, which carries particles of metal (tons of metal) with it.

The robots merely stop electrolysis, nothing more. In underground metal, there is always likely to be electrolysis, due to earth currents. Always these currents flow outward from the metal into the earth.

One ampere of this current will carry away metal at the rate of 20 pounds a year. In pipelines the amperages vary widely, but the rate of loss of metal never changes.

The robots stop all this merely by reversing the direction of flow of earth currents—so that they go into the pipe instead of out. Each robot is a metal box about the size of a small suitcase. Its interior is a rectifier—an apparatus which changes alternating into direct current.

The power lines feed the robots the standard alternating current, they change it into direct, which is the kind of electricity that flows in the earth.

Robot Feeds Current

The robot feeds a little of this direct current into a mass of iron buried in earth near the robot's foot. A fine wire runs from the robot directly to the pipeline. The result is that currents of electricity run through the earth from the mass of iron to the pipeline and then back to the robot.

The buried iron mass then does the rusting, as the current toward the pipeline carries away the metal tons. This loss is so rapid that the Ebasco engineers are exeperimenting with chemicals to substitute for the buried iron.

If the robot is close to the pipeline, the buried iron is a 20-foot length of railroad rail, set vertically, all underground. If the robot is a mile away, the mass of iron is much larger.

The engineers say the robots offer a big saving in expenses. Reconditioning from rust runs from $5,000 to $10,000 a mile, while the robots cost $1,500 to $2,000 for the same distance for pipes 8 to 16 inches in diameter.

Commercial Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $35,000,000, to a total of $6,390,000,000, in the week ended Aug. 19.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¼	8¾
American Barge Line Co	7⅞	9¼
American Hardware Co	21⅜	23⅝
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufacturing $ pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅝	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¼	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅜
Arlington Mills	38¾	41⅞
Arnold Print Works	4⅝	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¼	26¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅛	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co p	105½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning $5 pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅛	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	17½	20¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	4	5
Central Railway Signal A	40¼	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27	29¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11⅞	13¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13½	16¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	60¾	64½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅝	15½
Eastern Corporation	3⅞	4⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8⅝	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	42	45¼
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	70⅞	12$?
General Machinery	26	28½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	16	19
Graton & Knight Co	6⅝	7⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65¼	69½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅞	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	25¾
Hooker Electrochem	19¼	21½
International Machine Tool	7⅞	9
Keith George E Co	14	..
Kendall Company	6¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅞	18
Landers Frary & Clark	26¼	28½
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¼	21¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	84½	89½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44½	47¾
Merck & Co	24¾	27½
Merck & Co 4½s nf	108¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
†Merrimack Manufacturing pf	..	74
†Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Miller Falls Company	8	9¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Neshua Gummed & C Paper	46¾	51
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¼	51
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅞	6¾
National Shirt Shops	5¾	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	41½	45
Newmarket Manufac Co	26¾	40
Nicholson File Company	28¾	31½
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	11⅝	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29½	32¼
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	96	101
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	25⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	63¾	..
Quissett Mill	34¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅜	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	44¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅜	24¾
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	41½	44
Tampax Inc	2¼	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	9⅜	10
U S Envelope Company	40¾	47½
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	98½	103½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30¾	34
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	13¾	20¼
Warner & Swasey Co	13¾	14⅞
West Point Manufacturing	33¼	36¼
Whitin Machine Spencer Steel	12⅜	713¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	96½	101½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80	84½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	92½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	51¾	55½
Central P&L 7 pf	98½	103½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	67½	72½
General Water G & E $3 pf	23¼	26¼
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	74½	79½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	91½	96½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	94½	99½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	104½	109½
New Rochelle Wat pf	7¾	9¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	106½	111¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	44¾	48½
No States Power Del 7 pf	49¾	53½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106	111¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	99½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	102½	107½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	72½	77¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¾	11?⅝
Public Service Ind	87¾	92¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98	103
Public Service Okla 5 pf	68½	73
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	81	86
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	99¾	105¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅞	14½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	110	..
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	17	19
Tampa Electric Co	89½	94½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	78½	83½
Washington Ry & Elec units	12⅞	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¾	16¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	27½	31½
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	91½	96½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	101½	106½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89¼	..
Conn Light & Power	25¾	28½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114½	119½
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¾	16¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	8⅜	1¼
Fall River Gas Works	17⅞	19⅜
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¼	30¼
Green Mountain Power pf	40	..
Hartford Electric Light	43½	48½
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8½	9¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27⅝	30¾
Lowell Electric Light	31⅞	35
Lynn Gas & Electric	60	64
Mass Power & Light pf	8½	9¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20½	22¾
Narragansett Elec pf	81	84¼
NE Gas & Electric $$3.50 pf	7	8¾
NE Power Assn 6 pf	20	22¼
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	48¾	52¾
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	44¾	48¾
NE Public Serv $7 pf	77⅜	82¼
NE Public Serv $6 pf	67⅜	83¾
Newport Electric	12¼	14¾
Providence Gas	5⅞	7
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	98½	103½
R I Pub Serv pf	25	27½
Rockland Light & Power	5¼	6¼
Springfield Gas Light	12⅜	14⅞
Twin State Gas&El pr pf	97½	..
Western Mass Companies	16⅜	18⅜

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15⅛	16⅜
Bank of New York (14)	270	280
Bankers Trust (1.40)	38¾	40¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	56	60
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	77⅜	80⅛
Chase National (1.40)	25½	27
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	37½	39½
Commercial (8)	149	157
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11	12¼
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	31½	32¾
Empire Trust (3)	42¾	45¾
First National (80)	1135	1165
Guaranty Trust (12)	240	245
Irving Trust (.60)	10¼	11¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33¼	34¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53⅝
National City (1)	25	26½
New YorkTrust (3½)	69⅞	72⅝
Public (1⅛)	28	29½
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¼	2¾

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	35¾	37¾
Merchants National (12)	280	300
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	40	45
National Shawmut (1)	18⅛	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second National (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	220	245
United States Trust (.50)	6¾	7¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅝	13½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	31⅜	33⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	68¾	72¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24⅛	26⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	124	128
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45⅝	47⅝
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	28⅝
American Equitable (1)	16¼	17¾
Amer Insurance Newark (½a)	12⅝	13⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41⅜	43⅝
American Reserve	8¾	9¾
American Surety (2½)	48⅝	51⅝
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	506	525
Camden Fire (1)	18⅞	20⅝
City of New York (1.30)	12⅜	14¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	26¼	27¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32	34
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	10½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	39½	41½
Glens Falls (1.60)	38¼	40¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	24½	26⅝
Hanover (1.20)	23⅝	24⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	82⅝	85⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¾	28¼
Homestead (1)	10⅞	12⅝
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8⅞
Maryland Casualty	2	2½
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	60¼	64
National Fire (2)	52⅝	54⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7⅞
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½c)	20⅝	21⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39½	41⅞
New York Fire (.80)	13⅜	14⅝
North River (1)	21¼	22¾
Northeast Insurance	3¼	4
Phoenix (2a)	78⅜	81⅜
Providence Washington (1)	28½	30½
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	19⅞	21⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅜	20⅞
St Paul Fire (8)	257	265
Springfield (4½a)	112½	116½
Standard Accident	51¼	55
Travelers (16)	396	406
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	27⅝	28⅞
United States Fire (2)	43⅝	45⅞
Westchester (1.20a)	29	30½

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.82	1.99
Amerex Holding	12.75	14.25
American Business Shares	2.33	2.55
Axe Houghton Fund	9.50	10.22
Boston Fund	11.94	12.84
Broad Street Investing	18.36	19.85
Bullock Fund	10.45	11.50
Canadian Investment Fund	2.35	2.95
Century Shares Trust	22.61	24.32
Christiana Securities Co	1730.00	1870.00
Commodity Corp	9.02	9.86
Consolidated Investment Tr	27.00	29.75
Dividend Shares	.92	1.01
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.31	16.27
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.12	9.69
Equitable Invest Corp	20.91	22.48
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.25	16.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.21	14.21
Fund Investors Inc	14.38	15.76
General Capital	24.36	26.19
General Investors Trust	3.78	4.03
Incorporated Investors Tr	13.00	13.98
Institutional Sec Bank Group	.69	.77
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.08
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid		Asked	
B-1	29.08	S-1	31.26
B-2	24.19	S-2	10.95
B-3	16.00	S-3	7.96
B-4	7.88	S-4	2.72
K-1	12.78	K-2	11.35

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	72.60		72.60
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	20.60		20.60
Maryland Fund	3.30		3.95
Mass Invest Tr	15.46		16.62
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.45		8.01
Mutual Invest	7.40		8.09
Nation Wide Voting	.92		1.02
New England Fund	9.51		10.26
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13⅝		15¼
Plymouth Fund Inc	.31		.36
Putnam Fund	10.80		11.55
Quarterly Income Shares	4.30		5.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.375		7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	39.00		..
Repub Invest Fund	2.54		2.86
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.38		74.86
Spencer Trask Fund	11.15		11.86
Stand Util Inc	.09		.11
State Street Invest	57.26		61.98
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33		..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.60		.68
Wellington Fund	12.43		13.72

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.02	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.44	..
Diversified Tr C	2.70	..
Diversified Tr D	4.15	4.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.48	4.23
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.56	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.32	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.52	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.81	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.625	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.02	..

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.33	.48
First Boston Corp	9¼	10½

*Stock dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	96½	103½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
Piper Aircraft	4⅝	5½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅝	6⅞

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	4	1975	87	90
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107	110
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	72¼	74¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106¾	108¾
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101	104
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	96¾	99¾
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¼	102¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98	101
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	91¾	94¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	97	100
So Bay Cons	5	1950	65¼	67¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103¼	104¼
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¼	109¼

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Bakeries Co A	25c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Decca Records	10c	.. Sep.	29	Sep. 16
Finance Co Am A&B	5c	.. Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Reduced				
Fitzsimmons Stores Ltd				
5 cum ptc A	5c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Do 5 non-cm ptc B	5c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Irregular				
Warren (S. D.) Co	50c	.. Sep.	28	Sep. 19
Accumulated				
Am P S Co 7 pf	$1.75	.. Sep.	21	Aug. 31
Cen&S W Ut $7 pf	$1.75	.. Sep.	21	Aug. 31
Do $6 pf	$1.50	.. Sep.	21	Aug. 31
Con Dry Gds Co 7pf	$3.50	.. Sep.	1	Aug. 24
Great Lakes Paper Co Ltd $2 A cum pfpf	25c	.. Oct.	1	Sep 19
Do $2 B ptc pf	25c	.. Oct.	1	Sep 19
MacKinnon Steel Corp Ltd 7 conv pf	$1.25	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Victor Eq Co $1 cm cv pf	25c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Final				
Rolls-Royce Ltd ord reg	20%	.. Oct.	14	Aug. 3
Regular				
Ala & Vicksburg Ry	$3	S Oct.	1	Sep. 5
A P W Prop Inc B	30c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do 4 cum A	10c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Amer Bakeries Co A	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do B	75c	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Am P S 7 pf	$1.75	.. Sep.	21	Aug. 31
Am Roll M 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 15
Badger Pa Mills Inc	50c	.. Aug.	25	Aug. 15
Burgess Battery Co	15c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Canada Pack Ltd	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Cen&SW Util $7 pf	$1.75	.. Sep.	21	Aug. 31
do $6 pf	$1.50	.. Sep.	21	Aug. 31
Chicago Towel Co	$1	Q Sep.	19	Sep. 9
do $7 pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	19	Sep. 9
Dayton & Mich RR	87½c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 16
do 8% pf	$1	Q Oct.	6	Sep. 16
Decca Records	15c	Q Sep.	29	Sep. 15
Det Harvester Co	25c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Dom Tar & Chem Co Ltd 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q Nov.	2	Oct. 13
Eddy Paper Corp	37½c	.. Sep.	28	Sep. 15
Excello Corp	65c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Fin Co (Am) A&B	15c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 19
General Box Co	1½c	Q Oct.	3	Sep. 10
Gen Fire Extin Co	15c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 28
Hart-Carter Co pf	$2 cnv 50c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Hollander (A) &Son	25c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Honolulu Oil Corp	25c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 4
Humphreys Mfg Co	15c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Jewel Tea Co Inc	40c	Q Sep.	21	Sep. 5
Joslyn Mfg & Sup Co	75c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Do pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Maginn (J) & Co	15c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
Minn M & Eng Co	30c	.. Sep.	10	Sep. 3
Natl Steel Corp	75c	Q Sep.	12	Sep. 3
Naval Stores Inv Co	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 26
Newport Tr Co (RI)	$4	S Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Oakland Title Insur & Guar Co (Calif)	$1	Q Aug.	26	Aug. 20
Ohio Finance Co	40c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 5 pr pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Oshkosh W'Gosh, Inc	10c	O Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Do $1.50 conv pf	37½c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Pacific Indemnity Co	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Public Service Co of Okla $5 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Russell Industries, Ltd	20c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Security Engineer's Co, Inc 7 pf ($25)	43¾c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 31
So Penn Oil	37½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Sparks-Withington Co 6 conv pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Todd Shipyards	50c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Twin Disc Clutch Co	75c	Q Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Veeder-Root, Inc	50c	.. Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Vicksbg Sh & Pc Ry	$2.50	S Oct.	1	Sep. 5
Do pf	$2.50	S Oct.	1	Sep. 5
Woolf Brs., Inc 7pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 21

Garlock Packing Co.

PALMYRA, N. Y. (AP)—Garlock Packing Company (after all deductions and provisions for federal taxes, reported net profit of $500 384 for the six months ended June 30, equal to $2.39 per common share against $645,922 and $3.08 in like 1941.

Glass Firms Are Convicted Of Monopoly

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 25 (AP)—Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb today convicted nine leading glass container concerns and 61 individuals of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Judge Kloeb enjoined the defendant from engaging further in practices he said resulted in unlawful control and domination of the glass container industry. He asserted that the evidence showed a deliberate effort to violate the anti-trust laws.

Judge Kloeb found the following companies guilty on charges filed by Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, in December 1939: Owens Illinois Glass Company, Toledo; Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, Conn.; Empire Machine Company, Portland, Maine; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Thatcher Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lynch Corporation, Anderson, Ind.; Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind.; Corning Glass Works, Corning N. Y., and the Glass Container Association, Inc., New York City.

Judge Kloeb wrote that "from a study of the entire record I am convinced that there has not only been a violation of the anti-trust laws, beginning with the first agreement between Hartford and Empire in 1916, but I am convinced that this violation of the laws was as deliberate as any I can find in a review of anti-trust cases. The evidence is so conclusive that I can arrive at no other conclusion."

In his 138-page opinion, Judge Kloeb also named Congressman James A. Shanley of New Haven, Conn., as receiver for the Hartford-Empire Company.

The Judge rejected the plea of Government attorneys that the Hartford-Empire firm be dissolved. The court, he said, would attempt to avoid that if it could restore competition in the industry otherwise.

Judge Kloeb enjoined any corporate defendant from holding stock in any other concern in the industry and restricted all individual defendants from owning stock in more than one glass container company or from becoming an officer or director in more than one concern in the industry.

Am. Rolling Mill Starts Huge New Blast Furnace

ASHLAND, Ky. (AP)—Army and civilian officials have dedicated one of the world's largest blast furnaces "to the preservation of Christian principles and human freedom."

Named the "Bellefonte" in honor of one of the first charcoal furnaces of the region, the newest addition to the American Rolling Mill Company's Ashland plant is a $6,000,000 structure that towers as high as a 19-story building. Erected in approximately 300 working days, it will produce some 1,000 tons of pig iron a day, more than its namesake produced annually 100 years ago.

Participating in a dedication program at Armco Field were Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of War Department Production; Gov. Keen Johnson; Calvin W. Verity, vice-president and general manager of Armco; a 40-piece Army band from Fort Thomas, and an infantry unit from Fort Knox.

Speaking to a crowd of some 5,000 persons at Armco Field, Calvin Verity declared:

"We at home have but one responsibility in these perilous days, and that is to see that American boys in the battlelines have a sufficient quantity of the best weapons it is possible to manufacture."

G. M. Deliveries Of War Materials Up Sharply in July

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation reported that deliveries of war materials from its plants in the United States and Canada in the month of July totaled $156,982,348, an increase of $15,291,284 over deliveries in June.

Deliveries for the first seven months of 1942 were announced as $785,331,500, compared with total deliveries of $406,149,273 in all of 1941.

During the week ended August 16, the company statement said, General Motors hourly-rated factory employment in the United States was 234,031, an increase of 16,051 over the week ended July 12. The average number of salaried and hourly employees of the company's pay roll in the United States was 280,347 during the month of July.

El Salvador to Sell All Rubber to U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—El Salvador has agreed to sell to the United States all the rubber it can produce during the next four years except what may be needed for essential domestic requirements.

Made public by the State Department, the El Salvador agreement is the eleventh such arrangement concluded with western hemisphere countries.

Broadcasting Employment Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission reported that the radio broadcasting industry employed 23,666 persons in the base week of Oct. 12, 1941, at a weekly pay roll of $1,138,000. This represented a personnel increase of 2,020 and a salary increase of $121,800 over the base week in 1940.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
100	Aire Access	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
10	Am Book (1¾e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞
100	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
175	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	28	28	28
100	Am Laun Mch (.60a)	20	20	20
300	Am L&Tr (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Am Republics (.10e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Am Writ Pap	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Appal El Pw pf (4½)	101	101	101
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ayrshire P Coll	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Babcock & Wil (¾e)	20	20	20
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	28	28	28
300	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
2000	Barium Stn Stl	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Beau Brum'l (.30e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Beech Aire	8	8	8
300	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Bohack (HC)1 pf(1k)	42	41	41
100	Bourjois (1g)	7	7	7
100	Bown-Bilt H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Brax Tr L&P (h.40e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach	13¼	13¼	13¼
900	Buf N&E P pf (1.60)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
700	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9	8¾	9
200	Callite Tung (¼e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Cen M Pow pf	101	101	101
20	Cen N Y Pow pf (5)	74½	74½	74½
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Cities Service	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cit Svc pf (3g)	37¼	36¼	36¼
500	Cleve Tract (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Colon Develop	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Colum O&G	0	0	0
10	Con G&E B pf C (4)	103	103	103
30	Cont G&E pr pf	67¾	67¾	67¾
100	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	10½	10½	10½
850	Copper Range (½)	5½	5⅛	5
100	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Creole Pet (½a)	13⅝	13½	13⅝
300	Crocker-Wh (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Darby Pet(¾e)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
30	Dayton Rub A (2)	25	25	25
200	DivcoTwinTrk(1g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Dobeckmun (½e)	4½	4⅜	4½
60	Draper Corp(3)	61	60½	60½
100	Dubilier Cond	2½	2

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

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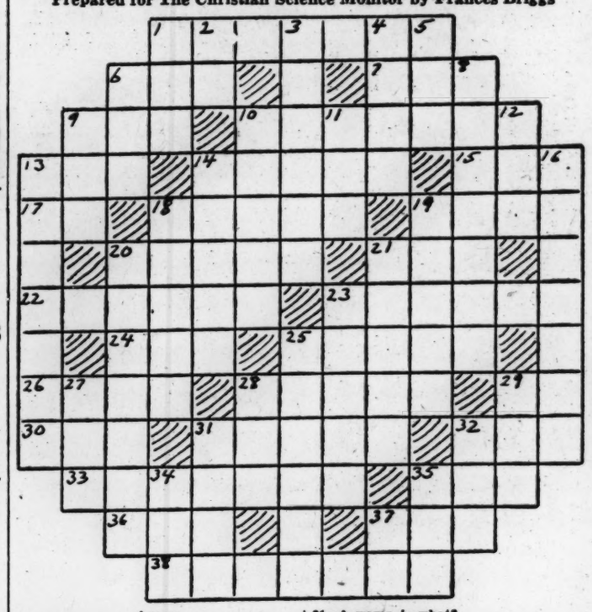
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What French painter was born at Valenciennes in 1684?
6—What is driver's compartment on a motor truck?
7—What country is the central peninsula of southern Asia (abbr.)?
9—Very shy wild animal.
10—What person would comb a horse?
13—Mountain pass is what?
14—What was first name of Curwood, American novelist?
15—What French river flows from Lozere Mountains to Garonne River?
17—Railroad (abbr.).
18—What objects are sometimes made from tortoise shell?
19—How would you describe a Dives?
20—Scotland has been called the Land of what?
21—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
22—What is a sort of cue used in game of shuffleboard?
23—Who are those who execute a Moliberg?
24—Footlike part.
25—Place or situation of agreeable ease is called a bed of what?
26—Folds.
28—Athenian schoolboys memorize selections from what poet?
29—What is symbol for aluminum?
30—What was first name of Whitney, American inventor?
31—A wamp is what?
32—Frozen water.
33—What mythical character discharged arrow with such force that it took fire from friction of air?
35—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
36—Epoch.
37—What is a winnowing implement?
38—Who is author of "Inside Europe"?

Down

1—Latex of gondang yields what?
2—What is a month of Jewish year?
3—What are turned up as a gesture of approval?
4—Ventilates.
5—Designating plain weave.
6—In golf, what is the top or face of a bunker?
8—Who was one of chief of French musical composers of 19th century?
9—Distant.
10—What is considered most ancient cud-chewing animal in existence?
11—A thing.
12—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
13—Cartilage is what?
14—What are associated with Joe Miller?
16—Scotland is also referred to as "Land of the ——."
18—Island of Capri is noted chiefly for a number of remarkable what?
19—Where might a paddle-wheel steamer be operated?
20—What is a thicket, grove, or growth of small trees that are cut on a short rotation?
21—What is upright part of a step?
23—What are clip fasteners, as for gloves?
25—Capybara is what?
27—What is one of States of U. S. bounded on north by Tennessee (abbr.)?
28—To strike.
29—If you emulated Willard Mack, would you run, act, or fly?
31—Who was Isaac's eldest son?
32—Tavern.
34—What is the unit of energy?
35—Organ of hearing.
37—What is symbol for iron?

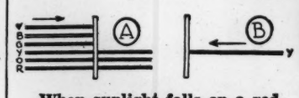
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Blackout Windows Can Let Daylight In But Not Houselight Out?

Recent laboratory experiments indicate that it is possible to continue to have illumination in factories and homes during a blackout without any necessity for covering the windows with opaque material. Furthermore, the same translucent panes which keep this light in at night will let sunlight (or part of it) in by day. This astonishing result is made possible by certain facts concerning light.

White light (such as daylight) is made up of all the colors of the rainbow, as is seen when sunlight causes a rainbow on a distant



When sunlight falls on a red-orange pane of glass, as at "A," only yellow, orange, and red rays are transmitted. When sodium yellow light falls on the special blue glass as at "B," no light is transmitted.

shower. If you put a pane of red-orange glass in your window, the sunlight that comes through will be stained red. What happened to the white light? In passing through the red glass, some of the colors (violet, blue, and green) were stopped or absorbed, and only the yellow, orange, and red were let through. Plainly, then, if only violet, blue, or green, or any combination of those lights, fell on the red glass, no light at all would get through.

Now it happens that the light given off by sodium vapor lamps is monochromatic. That means that it is not (like white light) made up of several colors but contains just one color. In the case of the sodium lamp that color is yellow.

By using this yellow light in factories and homes and painting all the windows with blue paint treated with a dye especially devised for the purpose, not a single glimmer of the bright yellow light within will escape through the blue panes. Daylight, which contains rays of all the colors, violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red, will be fairly readily transmitted by the blue windows.

True, the transmitted daylight will be rather blue in color, and the yellow light of sodium lamps is not so desirable for home and factory illumination as incandescent lamps, still it is better than no light at all, and better than a light that may escape to betray its location to enemy bombers.—W. P. Keasbey.

Our War Effort

Unfortunately, there are unthinking persons who cannot resist the temptation to tell their best friends about some military information that has come to their knowledge in one way or another. True, it is a sacrifice to have to hold any interesting piece of news from your wife or your brother or your sister, but as has so often been said before, if soldiers and sailors are willing to sacrifice their very lives for a cause, then the sacrifice of the pleasure of telling somebody an interesting piece of news should not be too great a one to make.

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District

A Verse for Today . . .

And they said, Let us rise up and build. So they strengthened their hands for this good work.—Neh. 2:18

In Lighter Vein

Beautiful Words of the Past

May we send it for you, Madam?
You will have two eggs, won't you, dear?
Plenty of room at the end of the train, Sir.
Can I interest you in this line of silk stockings, Madam?
Do have some more beef, Mr. Smith.
Any more for the Skylark?
The butcher-boy, M'm.
Must order a couple of new suits.
Let's go and look at the lights in Piccadilly.
I think I'll have an orange.
—Punch

Frank

"Is there hot water in your house?" asked one small boy of another.

"There is," replied the other, "and I am always in it."—Exchange.

Rebuke

A woman's voice was heard from the steps of a crowded car: "Oh, get in, dear; someone will give you a seat." The next moment two young women entered.

The men in the car continued to read their papers. Those who had none pretended to be asleep. The women glared in vain. The car went on for half a mile, then a man alighted.

"There's a seat for one," said the conductor.

"Don't take it, dear," said one young woman, "some man will want it."—Telephone Topics.

Brevities

Detroit News: With no tires or fuel oil, who's for parking the sedan in the parlor for the winter, and turning the car heater on?

The New Yorker: Some people feel that there is too much squawking about gasoline and sugar in these fateful days. Others figure that we are all soldiers in this war and have a right to kick about the rations.

FACTS & FIGURES

THE AMOUNT OF LIPSTICK USED EACH YEAR BY AMERICAN WOMEN WOULD PAINT 40,000 BARNS A BRIGHT RED COLOR.
IT'S A FACT
INDIA HAS A POPULATION OF 389,000,000 IN AN AREA OF ABOUT HALF THE SIZE OF THE U.S.
EACH OF THE 200,000,000 CELLS IN A CUBIC INCH OF CORK HOLDS IMPRISONED A MICROSCOPIC BIT OF AIR.
I.F. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

Thought is deeper than all speech,
Feeling deeper than all thought.

Christopher P. Cranch

Source of Raw Cork

Raw cork is the bark of a species of evergreen oak. Cork is peeled off every few years. It grows in mountainous parts of Spain, Portugal, and North Africa where there are probably about 5,000,000 acres of cork oaks. The United States uses about 40 per cent of the total production. With shipments seriously curtailed by war, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is fostering production of supplies of substitutes grown at home or in Latin America.

Peddler's Contribution

Memphis, Tenn.

A troop train had stopped on the viaduct near the station. Soldiers leaned from every window and filled each exit. They were excitedly calling to someone in the street, while their hands were held up expectantly. An air of keen merriment prevailed.

The soldiers' attention was focussed on an Italian marketman who was taking a basket of luscious looking peaches up the street, and the boys were trying to coax a few from him.

When wasn't a boy hungry—especially for the first peaches of the season—and weren't these husky, happy fellows just boys after all? Yes; boys, grown tall and strong to fight for him; for his business; and for his home. Such thoughts must have passed through the mind of the man; for he set the basket in the middle of the street and proceeded to toss the peaches to the boys.

Before the train pulled out most, if not all, of the fruit was distributed, and no one was happier than the peddler. He went on his way feeling supremely rich, because he knew the army much better for the morning's experience. Oh, yes; he was out a bushel of peaches that had been bought on a high market, but after all what a bargain, what a trivial price to pay for so great a privilege as the opportunity of really knowing these wonderful fellows, who are giving so much for their country.

Pigeons for RAF

Homing pigeons carried by RAF planes are released with a message giving the plane's exact position when pilots are forced down on the sea.

NEWS ITEM— KOTZEBUE, ALASKA—ESKIMOS SAY IGLOOS MAKE GOOD AIR-RAID SHELTERS.

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THAT'S SILLY! WE'LL NEVER GET ANY AIR RAIDS HERE
IT'S COOL THESE WARM DAYS THOUGH
L.F. VAN ZELM

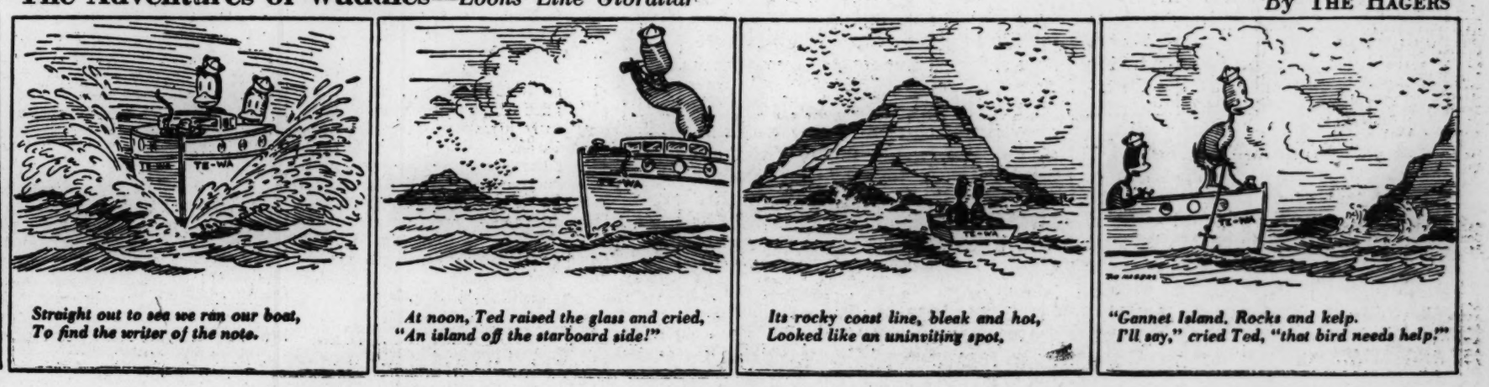
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Prepared* . By Le Pelley

I DON'T WANT TO GIVE UP THE PICNIC. BUT.. IT LOOKS LIKE RAIN ——
It's so cold it might even snow
Really... do you think so ??
Still... the sun might come out hot.....
We'd better go prepared

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tell Us Something We Don't Know!* By Rodgers

Well, ol' Togo, Curly, Sambo, Shaggy and I waited for Spike to come home and at last he came ambling along—
You can be sure we wasted no time asking him if he had seen the strange dog who has been spreading the bone rationing rumor in our neighborhood—
"Why, yes!" said Spike, "Interesting chap, isn't he? I believe he's the most convincing fellow I ever wagged tails with!"
As if we didn't know THAT!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Looks Like Gibraltar* By The Hagers


Straight out to sea we ran our boat, To find the writer of the note.
At noon, Ted raised the glass and cried, "An island off the starboard side!"
Its rocky coast line, bleak and hot, Looked like an uninviting spot.
"Gannet Island. Rocks and kelp. I'll say," cried Ted, "that bird needs help!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

We Can Do More

It is well that the headlines are emphasizing Nazi gains in the fighting for Stalingrad. We may be thankful that London reports Mr. Churchill taking an exceedingly grave view upon his return from Moscow and the Middle East. American readers who want to be fully aware of the perils to be overcome will wisely give more attention to such news than to more pleasing but far less important reports of Marine victories in the Solomons, spectacular exploits of a handful of Flying Fortresses, or even the raid on Dieppe.

For while it is useful to take encouragement from Allied successes, it is essential to recognize that they are relatively small and for accurate judgments must be measured against larger failures. Only by such facing up to the over-all picture of continuing reverses will the peoples of the United Nations gird their minds for the extra effort required to shorten the war.

It may be said that the individual American or Briton cannot have any immediate part in the struggle for the Caucasus or for Egypt. The claim is that he must sit helplessly while battles are fought which can prolong the war by months or years. Manifestly, of course, such contentions overlook the power of prayer and the long record of men and nations who have placed themselves through prayer in a position to receive divine aid and protection.

Moreover, even those who have no faith in prayer must recognize that what they think today will largely determine how the United Nations fight tomorrow. It was because the Russians awoke to the danger to themselves and prepared ahead that they have had the machines to stand against the mechanized might of the Nazis. It was because other nations continued to sleep or to manifest the slothful self-indulgence that is still too prevalent among peoples far from the fronts that the Axis has enslaved one after another. Few are the Americans who are yet fighting with the devotion of the Russians, Chinese, Dutch or British. Who is the American who can say he is doing all he would do if the battle were more visibly in his own backyard?

It is natural to ask, "What more can I do? Why doesn't the Government tell us what to do?" But we don't want the Government to become more of a dictatorship. And in a democracy each of us has a responsibility to express some degree of self-government, of self-leadership. The opportunity for resourcefulness, initiative and the expression of individualism is still here. Anyone can improve his contribution to the war effort — if he sees the necessity and really desires to.

Understanding the necessity, being imaginatively and unselfishly awake to the meaning of seemingly far-off events, is perhaps the greatest need of world organization either for winning the war or keeping the peace. That is a beginning place for anyone who wants to do more. Thinking straight, deepening our discernment to recognize the mental nature of the struggle, widening our horizons to sense the borderless aggression of evil, courageously facing the bad news and keeping good news in perspective—these are tasks within our reach. Beginning on them we shall quickly know what more we can do.

Mr. Dewey's Nomination

New York's gubernatorial contest may be a lively affair. The manner in which the Republicans nominated Thomas E. Dewey, using newsreels of his career instead of the usual multiloquence, indicates this. The activity of James A. Farley in the camp of the Democratic nominee, John J. Bennett Jr., confirms it.

In fact, Mr. Farley's obvious concern in having some voice in choosing the Empire State's delegates to the 1944 Presidential nominating convention, as well as the inevitable inclusion of Mr. Dewey in G. O P. prospects (despite the tacit denial contained in his acceptance speech of ambition in that direction) tends to bring the forthcoming contest to the national stage.

In so far as New York is a key State, this interest on the national level is good. And the Republican platform's non-isolationist emphasis on winning the peace is welcome. But, the Governorship of New York is not a national or international job.

The citizens will be best served if the choice is made on the basis of simply which candidate will make the best Governor. This is doubly true in wartime when the questions of good administration, sharp economy, wise defense, and calm leadership greatly outweigh the business of jockeying for 1944 advantages.

The Sultan and the Big Train

They met again the other day, Babe Ruth and Walter Johnson, in Yankee Stadium. Donning the respective flannels of the Yanks and the Senators they furnished a divertissement between games, helping to bring in $80,000 for Army-Navy relief.

It was a lazy August day. The sun beamed down on the straw hats, the white shirts, and the hot dogs with mustard. The Big Train winged his fireball, the Sultan of Swat parked it in his favorite nook in the rightfield stand.

That Ruthian connecting of hickory and horsehide must have had a familiar sound for thousands in the stands. You could tell that whack even over the radio, and without Graham McNamee's appreciative, "Oh, boy!"

That takes us back to 1927—the year Lindbergh flew to Paris, the stock market had its 3,000,000-share days, Herr Stresemann presided over the League of Nations, and a lot of important things happened—like the Yankees taking the Series from the Pirates four straight.

The Bambino knocked out sixty homers that year, and newspaper artists were kept busy drawing diagrams showing where the ball landed outside the park. Now they draw war maps.

Ah, sweet memories of yesteryear!

Mutineers

The strike of 10,000 truck drivers in ninety-six Mid-Western cities, characterized by the National War Labor Board as "in direct violation of the promise given the President by the entire labor movement, including your officers," emphasizes the tremendous power wielded by American labor unions—power which even if employed against the national interest cannot well be checked by any existing legal process. The threat of the WLB to refuse to recognize any settlement reached unless the strikers return to work is the only possible punishment for inflicting a labor tieup which is said to impede transportation of war materials in many localities.

The truck drivers' strike, though probably the largest, is only one of a number of strikes which are affecting war industries in many parts of the United States. Sometimes on the flimsiest of pretexts workers drop their tools and impede production vital to the waging of a war in which America's very existence as a Nation is imperiled. The fact that here and there an employer still thinks he can refuse to negotiate with a union merely accentuates the preponderance of union recalcitrance.

The labor union movement has reached full development of its powers in the United States, but despite all the Roosevelt Administration has done for them it has failed to clothe the unions with a responsibility appropriate to that maturity. Labor seems loath to adopt voluntarily any appropriate measure of accountability. In the present grave emergency, legal liability might well be imposed.

Toys for the Taking

When Miss Elvira Gwathney, 3 years old, borrowed a doll at the newly-opened Toyery in New York City, she was the second charter patron of an enlargement of the public library system that merits copying, and will probably get it, in other communities.

As said Mayor La Guardia when he officially opened the Toyery, it is astonishing somebody didn't think of it before the happy idea occurred to the New York Juvenile Welfare Council. Toys are to children much what books are to adults. The Toyery functions like a library for children from 2 to 12 years who otherwise might be without the companionship of toys.

At the Toyery children may borrow toys for one week, and they must be returned in reasonably good condition. Sometimes they may be borrowed for a longer time, and it is pleasant to know that little girls who take good care of and become affectionately attached to a borrowed doll are allowed to "adopt" it. Homes that are overstocked with toys are invited to contribute to the supply at the Toyery. Since the opening 200 miscellaneous playthings have been collected and donated by the New York Girl Scout Salvage Shop.

A. P. Herbert, who campaigns vigorously in Punch against new words he doesn't like, would probably not approve the word "toyery." (But he would approve of the Toyery.) Though it includes toys as the grocery groceries or the "beanery" beans, "toyery" does not come as trippingly from the tongue. The children will not mind that; perhaps they will make it more euphonious by calling it "Toyry."

Our Readers Say—

War Contracts and Smaller Business

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The greatest difficulty that we of smaller business seem to have up to this time is the fact that bids asked for by Army and Navy, with which we have had the most contact, have been on very large quantities. In many cases it would take the entire facilities of our industry to fill these orders.

The latest bid that has come to our attention requires manufacture of some $2,000,000 worth of filing containers. We have repeatedly urged that these contracts be broken down into smaller amounts.

It seems reasonable to believe that now the time has arrived when the full use of manufacturing facilities and experienced management must be enlisted not only to aid our sons and brothers in arms, but to stiffen civilian morale, and to serve notice upon our representatives in Congress, if need be, that machines not now fully used must be made a part of our war effort. Our determination should be to make the utmost contribution to the military effort, not for 40 hours each week but 80 hours, and if necessary 168 hours weekly. It is scandalous that we have not found a way to use more than 25 per cent of our productive time.

Under war conditions, as Donald Nelson has said, the price factor no longer counts—we must have production of all materials to win the war regardless of cost. The peacetime purchasing system of war materials is now out of date. There is now no time for the former cumbersome purchasing system. We have come to that state in our affairs where if democracy is to live we must put the responsibility up to business to attack this tremendous job and finish it; to organize our people for the great battle for freedom. I believe business men have been willing to co-operate and are impatient at the delays in opening this opportunity to them. They are confused and search for ways to help but with little opportunity available to them. All we hear on important matters is that the President ought to do thus and so to direct our efforts.

It is seemingly unfair to expect so much from the President when Donald Nelson, who we believe has the power, can and should ask those industries engaged in the production of war materials to form committees from various industries to set up fair and honest prices for the production required and to help plan production for materials needed. When they have finished this valuable and important contribution, the Army, Navy and other essential war agencies should, if necessary, force industries to produce the goods required.

Mr. Nelson's idea to require the larger and better equipped manufacturers to convert to war goods and to divert their products to smaller manufacturers has great merit because:

1. It would be the means of smaller plants surviving; spread employment;
2. It would keep up the civilian morale which is so necessary;
3. It would provide a source of taxes from profits to pay the war bill.

It is a heartbreaking job, but after ten years of 1929-1939 depression, we are hardened and in fine condition to do a bigger and greater job to help keep faith and leave a free America to our children and their children. AMES SAFETY ENVELOPE CO.
Boston J. W. Fitzgerald, President

Aid for Anti-Fascist Fighters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We who are associated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee are very proud to point to Konstantin Nadj, 30-year-old veteran of the Spanish War, whose remarkable deeds as a leader in the Yugoslav guerrilla forces were especially cited in the press dispatches a few days ago. For he was one who, as a member of the International Brigade, was helped by our organization, and it was by such means that he was enabled to return to his homeland where he now continues so magnificently the fight which was actually begun in 1936 in Spain.

This valiant young man is only one of the hundreds of anti-fascist fighters who have been aided by this Committee to a life of activity and usefulness in our common cause. This is the opportunity they have sought; it was the hope that sustained them in their starved and persecuted lives after they crossed the frontier into France. In Mexico and elsewhere, they are making an incalculably high contribution; they are serving on every front as active fighters, as laborers, as writers and professionals.

A considerable number of less fortunate anti-fascist refugees though possessing visas are unable to secure transportation because of lack of funds. The rates on the small Portuguese boats which bring them to Vera Cruz are indeed high, but it seems to us that no price is too high to pay to secure that devotion to the ideal of freedom, that these men and women who after unbelievable endurances are still undaunted and ready to make any effort no matter how great, to defeat the Axis. EDWARD K. BARSKY, M. D.
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
New York

"Introducing the British"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While waiting for my bus back to camp last evening, I had the good fortune of coming upon your Editorial Page article, "Introducing the British." They need introducing. Mr. Priestley tried hard, and perhaps before this war is over, we shall be closer to this goal.

I have been not only interested but somewhat heartened to find that things are being done here towards this end. It has been approached sometimes obliquely, in certain training films shown us, which were of English production incidentally, concerning English tanks and weapons, interrogation of prisoners, etc.; sometimes more directly, as a recent distribution of Harold Callender's pamphlet "The Enigma of the British"—one of an Oxford University Press series "America in a World War." I think the latter is well written and, like your article, the sort of thing we should have more of. O. B.
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Following a Well-Traveled Path

Tennessee "Co't Day"

Everybody is in town for Court Day. The stores that face the courthouse on all sides of the square in Murfreesboro do a thriving business. Not everybody is shopping. There are, as always, many i"e folk who sit around the edges and look on.

The fact that court is sitting seems to have little to do with the crowds. It is years since we had any real excitement on court days. The women of the town still stay at home on these days, but it is a long time since anybody shot the figures out of a courthouse clock on "Co't Day." Coming to town is just a tradition. Most of the country folk in the covered wagons and Fords, most of the tall hillmen on horses and mules, are completely ignorant of the case being tried. This is a social occasion when people who live in Turkey Hollow or Wildcat Run, Buzzard's Roost or Dogwood Den, can meet and exchange news about the rest of their cousins.

All morning the hillfolk stream into town, if anything so slow could be called streaming. Horseback, muleback, in rickety jalopies, in cotton wagons, in covered carts—they have all arrived by noon.

Here is a family in a covered wagon drawn by two bony mules. The mother and father, lean, bent, with nutcracker jaws, sit on the driver's board with a red and-white Star-of-Bethlehem quilt spread over their knees. Shock-haired children peer like woodchucks from the dark cavern of the wagon. At the tail protrude strange objects—a few birdhouses, a bundle of fat pine kindling, a home-made porch chair of hickory with the bark on. Swinging from the pole there may be a bucket of frogs, skinned and salted, or squirrel if it is in season.

* * *

In a "spring wagon" there is another family, father and two stalwart sons, selling baskets of hickory withes and home-made chairs with woven seats. Some of the chairs are of poplar or ash, just from the makers' hands. Basket-making is known to pretty well every family in the hills, and some grandfathers still work with the tools their own grandsires used. Chairs range in size from the elbow hearth-chair to the tiny baby rocker, and the baskets run all the way from huge washing baskets to three-inch toys laced with red or green withes, "for pretty."

These tall foothill folk with their lumbering wagons go from Tennessee and Kentucky to the Gulf and back again on up into Canada. A young woman who cashed their checks for years in a Tennessee bank says the checks came in from a score of States, yet many of the older chair-makers and basket-makers cannot write their names.

There are plenty of Negroes in the court day crowd. In the Spring they sell dandelion greens, narrow dock, mustard, and "creases" or water cress. Later in the year they sell "jewberries" (dewberries), wild strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, "sarvice" berries, and blueberries, which they call "high huckleberries." Most of these things grow wild.

After they have sold a few cents' worth of their wares, the Negroes go shopping at the "dime sto'." With her lean jaws tied in a yellow handkerchief worn only on "Co't Day," a white-haired "granny" shuffles through the crowds of pickaninnies to the candy counter.

"Ain't ye got no mush candy this yeah?" she grumbles. "I don' riccolleck its rightful name, but it's kinda like cotton bolls."

"Marshmallows, maybe?" suggests a salesgirl.

"Das it; yas'm. Mush meddlers. Gimme two cents' wuth, please'm."

* * *

The rootsellers are picturesque figures on court days. Often they travel in groups. Lean backwoods boys, clad in faded overalls, play with considerable skill on banjos and fiddles, and now and then on dulcimers, those quaint musical instruments shaped like canoes. Girls with shawls over calico droop in doorways with weatherbeaten faces and tired arms; for while Anse goes fishing or dancing or otherwise pleasuring, Phrony brings water and wood, minds ten children, and digs roots.

From the courthouse steps or the coping round the lawn, the fiddlers will sometimes deign to keep an eye on bunches of juniper or bitter sweet or sassafras lying on the low wall. Usually, however, they go scot free while their wives and daughters sit in doorways or crouch on curbstones (the running-boards of the Fords being pre-empted by the "argyfiers" on politics), their pink and yellow bundles of golden seal and sassafras beside them or held out in voiceless appeal.

Across the street swings a great banner of white bunting printed in red, advertising the revival services to be held by the Cowboy Evangelist. Pretty soon the Cowboy himself appears, in a ten-gallon Texas hat. He has come to harangue the courthouse green and overthrow his rival, the rattlesnake man, who is walking nonchalantly about in the crowd with his at-the-moment-somnolent familiar wound about his waist and shoulders. Every evening he permits the snake to bite him to show his faith and to "show" the Cowboy evangelist. MARION GRUBB

Mirror of World Opinion

"The City of the Mind"

The real battle of this war is the attack of the Fascists on the city of the mind, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, told the librarians' convention. The world of books and learning and art, he said, is the principal objective of those who would destroy our times.

"The city of the mind," or we might call it the country of the mind, must always be an object of attack by those who propose that material force shall be the only law in the world. Fascists in Italy cannot turn to Dante or the other great Italian writers for support of their material order which denies freedom to the human soul. Nazis go back on Kant and Goethe and finally on Christianity itself; for the intellectual and spiritual leaders convict them as traitors to all the progress of the human race.

Mr. MacLeish did well to bring this battle of the mind before librarians. The war for freedom is not fought by ships and planes and tanks alone. The thing that makes it worth fighting comes from the realm of thought; its meaning is enshrined in the real treasure of the ages, the books which librarians know and guard.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

The Battle of the Bulge

By Sydney A. Clark

The western world watches Brazil-at-war! Along the coastline of her gigantic eastern bulge she conducts a laboratory experiment in resistance, testing whether a nation without a navy (by modern power standards) can long endure. Can she keep, or help to keep, her shipping lanes clear? Can she destroy by plane her reasonable quota of submarines?

It has taken enormous courage, far more than we of North America have realized, for Brazil to flout the Axis, first by breaking off diplomatic relations and now by declaring war. Without condemning Chile, which has so far failed to follow suit, or Argentina, which has shown no official will (despite popular desire) to be anything more than "prudent" in this global clash of forces, one may bestow upon Brazil an honest accolade. Courage always builds stature and no observer on our side or on the Axis side would reasonably deny that Brazil has gained in stature by her defiance. It is so much easier, as millions of Americans thought in 1940 and 1941, to be "prudent." It is much harder to go off the deep end with courage as one's only "life-preserver."

Each place name in the news brings up a picture or a dozen or a score of pictures, brilliant with the colors of the tropics, alive with the quick, rash pride that makes one love Brazil.

* * *

"Riots on the Ouvidor," says a headline. One pictures that amazingly narrow street of Rio de Janeiro named for a colonial judge or "Listener" (hence Ouvidor) who lived here. It is the shopper's paradise, a purely pedestrian street like the Merceria of Venice and the Serpentina of Seville, and smart shops vie with each other to secure a location here. We may be very sure that Mappin and Webb, the Casa Sloper, and other shops of English name on the Ouvidor came through the riots unscathed. We may be equally sure that Casa Alemania was a target for violence and had to slam its iron shutters tight. As the vengeful mobs whirled out of the Ouvidor and along the broad central Avenida Rio Brañco we may be sure that the Monroe Palace, named for the fifth President of the United States, originator of the "Doctrine" which is frankly disliked in some Latin lands, escaped vandalism, but the German Club was not so fortunate.

* * *

"Sub Attack Reported off Bahia," . . . and thought reverts with deep longing to the bright blue bay officially called *Bahia de Todos os Santos* (All Saints' Bay). The large city commonly and wrongly called Bahia is officially *Citade do Salvador* (City of the Savior) and is so called on time-tables. It is a double-decked city on the edge of the *bahia*, its upper and lower levels connected by outdoor elevators. Salvador—but we shall call it Bahia as everyone does—is the historic *terra mater* of all Brazil. It was the rich colonial capital which sent intrepid pioneers to capture a little French settlement in the bay so oddly called River of January (Rio de Janeiro). It was for centuries the ecclesiastical, cultural, and industrial capital of Portugal's "prodigious infant" in the New World. Only its hundred churches today attest its former age of glory. Their baroque style adds some point to the title "Rome of Brazil" so often and so lamely applied to it. Blue tiles, gold leaf, rich choir stalls of jacarandá wood and a never flagging trade-breeze from the sea make this lovely city not another Rome but merely—Bahia. If there were riots in this city we may know that the big store over which one's hotel looks to sea was not molested. Its name is *As Duas Americas* (The Two Americas).

* * *

"Survivors Landed at Aracaju"—A place whose name would seem to mean nothing at all to Americans—but those travelers who have flown to Rio along the coastal route will readily recall it. On a lazy brown estuary back of the town the Clipper settles like the vast sea-bird that it is, and Aracaju, accustomed for centuries to almost unbroken somnolence, now meets the plane twice a week and marvels at its own new importance.

"Sub Thought Sunk Near Recife"—and this headline brings one's thought to the very tip of the Big Bulge, for Recife is Pernambuco on maps that speak colloquially, and it is at the easternmost point of Pan America. Recife has a Dutch touch that is most appealing, for this was a seventeenth century stronghold of a Prince of Orange, who held gay court here. High gables, as of Holland, are still seen on some of the old houses and Dutch names are still found in Recife's telephone book. Since Holland is a notable victim of *furor teutonico* the special background of Recife adds its dash of dynamite to the Battle of the Bulge.

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